Women in.
NEWPORT, R. I.
NEWS
Bermuda Is

FEB 4 1932

The women of the Island of Bermuda are seeking equal suffrage. Bermuda legislators have always refused to grant any franchese since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, when equality was granted to the male Negro population with white men. Heretofore the women have been apathetic in seeking the franchise, but now they are preparing a monster petition, asking for equality with the men, and the character of the signers is so representative that it is felt that the legislature must act favorably on their request.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 4 1932

BERMUDA WOMEN ASK VOTE.

Monster Petition Expected to Get Attention From Legislature.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 3 (AP).—Bermuda women are on the warpath for equal suffrage. Heretofore apathetic toward the goal of equality sought by women leaders, they are preparing a monster petition. It is forecast that those who sign it will be so representative that it will gain attention.

Legislators in this British colony have consistently refused to grant any franchise since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834. At that time equality was granted to the male Negro population with white men.

Politics - 1932

California

Women in.
PASADENA, CAL.
STAR-NEWS

OCT 10 1932

COLORED WOMEN MEETING TUESDAY

Roosevelt, Garner Club to Hear Speakers

An important meeting of the Colored Roosevelt and Garner Club of Pasadena is scheduled for tomorrow night at 473 East Colorado street. The call is issued today by Mrs. Fannie Grant, president of the club, who emphasizes the necessity of every member being present and bringing a friend.

Matters of business will come up and some good speakers are promised. The meeting is to begin at 8 o'clock.

PASADENA, CAL.
STAR-NEWS

OCT 31 1932

COLORED VOTERS' RALLY ARRANGED

Roosevelt-Garner Group to Meet Tomorrow

Mrs. Theresa Young, secretary of the Colored Roosevelt-Garner headquarters, located in new offices at 919 North Fair Oaks avenue, announces that there will be a bridge and whist party at that address, tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Refreshments will be given and the public is invited to this and all affairs taking place at these headquarters every evening.

The president, Mrs. Bennie Grant, and Mrs. Young will be in charge of the Tuesday evening party.

PASADENA, CAL.
STAR-NEWS

OCT 26 1932

NEGRO VOTERS ARE TO MEET THURSDAY

Plan Joint Session With Republican Women

The Women's Republican Club, of which Mrs. Torrey Everett is president, and the Mary Church Terrill Club, of which Mrs. S. B. Strickland is president, are to hold a joint meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at Republican headquarters, East Colorado near Marengo. The officers earnestly invite all Negro voters of the city, both men and women, to attend.

An interesting program is planned,, including arguments relative to the state amendments to be voted on at the November 8 election.

California

Politics-1932

Women in.

PASADENA, CAL.
STAR-NEWS

SEP 22 1932

COLORED WOMEN'S VOTE UNIT MEETS

Miss Fannie Grant Will Head Organization

The Democratic Roosevelt-Garner Colored Women's Association met Tuesday night at 473 East Colorado street for the purpose of electing officers.

Miss Fannie Grant was elected president; Mrs. Cordelia West, vice-president; Miss Theresa Young, secretary and Miss Hattie Camiel, treasurer.

Mrs. Edith Cherington, president of the Women's Roosevelt-Garner Club of Pasadena, who is sponsoring the colored group, was in charge of the meeting. Mrs. Alice Kraft, chairman of the campaign committee of the Women's Roosevelt-Garner Club, spoke briefly.

Henry J. Smith, president of the Colored Democratic Club of Pasadena, introduced E. Courtney, nominee from the Sixty-Second Assembly District, Los Angeles, who gave a talk on the Negro problem in politics, and was followed by Emery Crain and Dr. Harry Daley, members of the County Central Committee from Los Angeles, and N. E. White, of Pasadena.

Vincent FitzGerald, Democratic nominee from the Forty-seventh Assembly District, was introduced and gave a short talk.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
TRIBUNE

SEP 26 1932

COLORED WOMEN OF G.O.P. ORGANIZE

Local colored women have organized a Republican club with a membership of nearly 100.

During the campaign the club will hold weekly meetings at the Community Center, 2936 Imperial avenue. The aim of the club is to aid in the election of all Republican candidates and to study the principles and aims of the party.

Officers are Ruth Richardson, president; Mrs. B. B. Banks, vice president; Ruth Addison, secretary, and Bernice Simpson, treasurer.

Women in.

Women Hold Up Confirmation of Lily Whites

New York

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "Lily White" aspirants as U. S. Marshal was prevented last week by the fight made on them by the two Negro women members of the Republican National Committee. After winning a favorable vote in a sub-committee, R. B. Montgomery, received a setback when Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Mound Bayou presented additional proof of his unfitness to serve as U. S. Marshal for the Northern Mississippi District.

G. Fred Flanders, who is temporarily acting as U. S. Marshal for the Southern Georgia District, also won in committee, but at the instance of Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, of Savannah, further consideration of his case was held up, charges of a serious nature having been preferred against him.

Affidavits have been filed showing that Montgomery made disparaging remarks about the chastity of Negro women.

One of the allegations against Flanders is the bartering of offices.

ADD TO LOOKING AT LIFE

Congratulations to our Contest Manager for the Interest he stirred up among the lubs. Also a good microphonist but one of his announcements Friday night gave us pause: To the girls division we now present a FEMALE cup..." Rushed to my grammar and found cups still neuter. But I am worried, It takes me all my time and ken determining gender among humans and Mr. Werner does it in cups. Really, I gotta lot to learn.

Women in.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 28 1932

MRS. YOST TO DIRECT REPUBLICAN WOMEN

West Virginian Is Reappointed by Chairman Sanders to Chicago Headquarters.

LUCAS TO ASSIST LEADER

Former Senator Allen of Kansas Is Formally Named Director of Publicity for Campaign.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mrs. Ellis A. Yost of Huntington, W. Va., was reappointed today by Chairman Everett Sanders as director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, a post she has held for two years. She will direct the work of Republican women in the Presidential campaign from national committee headquarters in Chicago.

At the same time Mr. Sanders announced the appointment of Robert Lucas as his assistant. Mr. Lucas has been serving as executive secretary of the national committee here.

A third appointment was that of former Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas as director of publicity, a post he held in the 1928 campaign. Both Mr. Lucas and Mr. Allen will be stationed in the Chicago headquarters with Mr. Sanders.

A separate speakers' bureau, functioning under the national committee, will be established, but its personnel has not yet been selected.

Mr. Sanders plans to leave for Chicago early next week and open the headquarters, but said he did not expect the speaking compaign to get under way before September. The national committee, he said, will have complete charge of the campaign so that President Hoover will be free to devote his energies to the conduct of his office.

The national committee was visited today by a delegation of the Young Negro Republican Club, headed by John B. Davis of Harvard College. The club presented the campaign chest with a check for $85.

Mrs. Yost organized the Republican Women of West Virginia immediately after the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment. She was the first woman to act as teller in a Republican National Convention, that at Chicago in 1920, and was the first woman to preside over a Republican State convention, that held in her own State the same year.

She was chairman of the platform committee of the West Virginia convention in 1922 and was chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Women of West Virginia from 1920 to 1922. She is a member of the West Virginia State Board of Education and of the board of trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan University, her alma mater.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WISCONSIN NEWS

JUN 24 1932

TAX PAYMENTS FOR FOREIGN MATES--PLEA

By MARGUERITE YOUNG,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

CHICAGO, June 24—Petticoat politicians are in on all the dark pre-convention doings of the democrats—but the woman's angle of planning planks and picking a candidate is taking some smile provoking curves.

Before the resolutions committee there rested today a request for indorsement of a law to tax heavily **"all money any American girl shall pay to any foreigner for marrying her."**

It came from a man, Royal Stevens, of Pennsylvania. He sponsored it because he wants **"foreigners to respect our American girls as we do."**

It followed a feminist demand for equal rights. On this score Muna Lee, vivacious representative of the national woman's party, pointedly recounted her experience with the republicans. That party turned down equal rights for women, she said, but declared for them for Negroes.

WOMEN ON ALL SIDES.

Women of the delegations and of the national committee were giving blow for blow in delegation contests for voting seats in the convention, and in several campaigns for the nomination.

In each of three delegations from the Magnolia state, there were Louisiana women. They typified social elements for and against Sen. Huey Long and his delegation; creme-de-la-creme and plain people's representatives alike, they went before the national committee to plead.

One of the two contesting Minnesota delegations includes 14 women; the other, 17.

EYES CABINET POST.

Mrs. Jean Springstead Whittemore of Porto Rico, likewise fighting against a rival delegation, was one of more than half a dozen women in the Franklin Roosevelt war council which filled a steamy room with strategy talk late into the night. In this candidate's biggest of all openly active woman's camp there was a rumor today that success might mean fulfillment of that long fallow hope of women politicians—a woman in the president's cabinet. Miss Mary Dewson, in charge at Roosevelt women's headquarters, affirmed that she had talked over the matter with "the governor."

Women in.

National Committeewoman Will Carry Fight for Recognition To G. O. P. National Convention

6-4-32.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Is it to be principle or policy?" will be the war cry of Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia, when she puts her case before the Credentials Committee at the National G. O. P. convention and demands that her contesting delegation to the Presidential conclave, held this month in Chicago, be seated in the interest of party regularity.

No woman elected to high political office has been more shabily treated than Mrs. Williams—discriminated against by the administration at Washington because of her color and sex and shown scant courtesy because she had the courage to fight for her rights and prerogatives. Added to the stubborn opposition from President Hoover, Postmaster General Brown, "Lily Whites" and Democrats, she had to deal with Ben Davis, who was denouncing the enemy one minute and flirting with them the next.

So great has been the unfavorable reaction among Negroes in the doubtful states against the ruthless way in which the administration has conducted its campaign to eliminate the race as a dominant factor in the South that the word was sent out from Washington to put a few Negroes on "Lily White" delegations to the Chicago convention. In Georgia the "Lily Whites" named Ben Davis and Dr. W. H. Harris of Athens as delegates-at-large along with J. T. Rose and J. W. Arnold, the latter two having been empowered by the administration to build up a white Republican Party in the state.

Chatham County Unrepresented

As senior member of the Republican National Committee for Georgia, Mrs. Williams has never been consulted relative to the personnel of the Georgia delegation and was not named a member of the Big Four to Chicago, an honor to which she was justly entitled. When the "Lily White" convention was held to choose delegates for some unknown but illegal reason, Chatham County in which she lives was not represented.

Spurning the suggestion from Washington that she go to Chicago as a district delegate instead of a delegate-at-large, Mrs. Wiliams, in pursuance to a call she had received from the Republican National vention in Macon on May 14, participated in by delegates from 103 counties out of 159. Of the sixteen delegates chosen nine were colored and seven were white, whereas the "Lily White" delegation will be composed of fourteen white and two colored. Mrs. Williams will head her delegation. The other delegates-at-large are Joseph H. Watson of Albany and two white men. A white man also is the choice of "Black and Tans" for Republican National Committeeman.

Mrs. Williams contends that the first time the regularly-elected Republican State Committee of 1930 met was this spring which con- Committee, held a mass state convened through her efforts; that the conventions dominated by J. T. Rose and J. W. Arnold, "Lily White" chieftains, given their start in politics by Negroes, were illegally held; that at one convention twenty-four regularly-elected members of the Georgia Republican State Committee were unlawfully removed, and that some of the Democrats who took part in these "Lily White" gatherings were at the time applicants for state appointments and never had been known to vote the Republican ticket.

Georgia Negroes charge that for months the administration at Washingtonhas had Dureli Chaney, in the state as its representative in charge of the campaign to put "Lily Whites" in the saddle by fair means or foul.

Mrs. George S. Williams who has been subjected to great humiliation and discourtesy, is a resident of Savannah. She is a woman of means, having been left valuable real estate holdings by her deceased husband, and has spent large sums to build up a strong virile Republican Party in Georgia. She is intelligent, cultured and attractive, and her character is above reproach.

MAMIE WILLIAMS TO PRESS FIGHT

Macon Telegraph
Macon Inq.

Savannah Negress to Carry Row Between G. O. P. Factions to Convention

6-7-32

By W. F. CALDWELL

ATLANTA, June 6 (AP)—Mamie Williams, Negro Republican national committeewoman, will carry before the national committee at Chicago Thursday her fight on the administration-recognized, white-directed Republican party of Georgia.

Her faction will contest the delegates elected by the state and district conventions under the supervision of the state central committee of which Josiah T. Rose is chairman and James W. Arnold national committeeman.

The state convention in Atlanta endorsed Arnold for another term but refused to make any recommendation respecting the committeewoman. She announced at the time her intention to carry the fight to the national party. The convention made clear its wish to displace her and it is no secret that the leaders plan to select a white woman for national committeewoman.

Delegates Chosen Here

J. G. Lemon, Negro leader of Savannah, as general counsel, will conduct the fight against the administration delegation. He will be aided by B. A. DeLoach, of Savannah; T. N. Hendricks, of Edison; Charles E. Donnelly, of Savannah, and B. F. Cofer, of Atlanta.

The regular delegation will be represented by Arnold Rose and B. J. Davis, Negro editor of Atlanta.

The Mamie Williams faction refused to recognize the Republican state central committee of which Rose is chairman, and called a convention which met in Macon and selected 16 delegates to Chicago. Seven of these had previously been elected delegates by the regular organization.

The regular organization contends there is no merit to the contest and that the Macon convention was irregular and illegal. They say they followed the call of the national committee in holding the state convention and subsequent district conventions.

Delegates Departing

Emphasis is laid by the regular organization on the election of their 12 district delegates by district conventions. All of the contesting delegates were elected at large.

The regular delegates were also elected at the Macon convention for the contesting delegation are: Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue at Atlanta; H. H. Nichols, of Putney; A. N. Tumlin, Cave Springs; Garnett Andrews, Jr., Rossville; T. W. Moss, Cumming; T. A. Chastain, Talking Rock, and J. P. Wood, of Augusta.

James W. Arnold, national committeeman, and Josiah T. Rose, state chairman, left Monday for Chicago to represent the regular faction at the national committee meeting Thursday. Ben J. Davis, Negro editor of Atlanta, also of the regular faction, will go by train.

Clint W. Hager, district attorney at Atlanta, a delegate of the regular faction, also went to Chicago Monday.

Lemon, Mamie Williams and others of the contestants, are expected to be on hand Thursday when the committee takes up the Georgia contest.

The following additional committee selections were made:

Credentials, Wilson Williams; permanent organization, Lovvorn; committee on rules, B. J. Davis; to notify the presidential nominee, Dr. Harris; to notify the vice presidential nominee, Tumlin; delegation vice chairman, Farr; secretary, Kitchens; assistants, Moss and Chastain.

Arnold was given an ovation when his name was placed in nomination by Rose. There were many seconds of the nomination, Dr. Harris describing him as "a real commander."

Hager, Rose and Arnold praised Mrs. Field as an ideal national committeewoman, gracious, highly educated and cultured.

The delegation decided to go in a body from state headquarters to the convention opening tomorrow.

The administration-rejected negro faction headed by Mamie Williams, will carry to the credentials committee of the national convention its fight for recognition as the "regular" delegation from Georgia.

The delegation has yet to decide what stand it will take on the prohibition issue, which today was more than ever the outstanding question among arriving delegates.

Both the opposing delegations from

Mrs. Bertha Field, Marietta, New State Committeewoman

Committeewoman 6-14-32

G. O. P. Delegation Displaces Mamie Williams, Who Decides To Take Fight for Recognition Further.

BY W. F. CALDWELL.

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Mrs. Field is the widow of Captain Field, of the United States navy, a kinsman of the Marshall Field family of Chicago. A native of Pennsylvania she has lived in Georgia for 28 years

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R. L. Farr expressed the opinion the convention would decide on some form of "prohibition resubmission" and the delegation decided this was a moral question and should not come under the unit rule.

Georgia are committed to the support of President Hoover, whose renomination is conceded.

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Georgia will cast its 16 votes in the convention which opens here tomorrow for Herbert Hoover for president and Charles Curtis for vice president. The delegation in 1928 voted for Hoover on the first ballot at Kansas City.

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It was the consensus that Mrs. Field always acted only after having given any subject thorough consideration and thought.

Mrs. Field's friends said they knew of no important part she had played in the political field, but they knew she had always been very much interested in the welfare of the republican party.

Miss Rosamond Field, student at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. Her two sons are graduates of Georgia Tech.

She is a member of the Marietta Presbyterian church and the Woman's Club of Marietta, and has been a leader in each organization. She, likewise, has taken an active part in educational work in Cobb county, being officially connected with the schools of the city.

Her husband, the late Lieutenant Commander Horace A. Field, graduated from the United States Naval Academy and died here about two years ago.

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Mrs. Field is 48 years old, a daughter of James Davis Mudrack, of Wellsboro, Pa. She has made her home here for about 25 years. To Captain and Mrs. Field three children were born—Dudley Field, of Washington, D. C.; Bassford Field, Marietta, and

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Mamie Williams' Appeal for Color Rejected as Arnold Faction Wins

BY W. F. CALDWELL,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

CHICAGO, June 14.—(AP)—Despite an impassioned plea by Mamie Williams, Savannah negress, the credentials committee tonight voted unanimously to seat the white-directed republican delegation from Georgia.

Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro editor, kept the committee laughing with his description of the contestants' "rump" convention in Macon.

"There is nothing in this but their personal feelings," said Davis, declaring the regular delegation had committed no irregularity.

He described the contest as an attempt to keep Mamie Williams from losing out as national committeewoman.

The delegates have already nominated Mrs. Bertha M. Field, of Marietta, Ga., a white woman, to succeed her.

James G. Lemon, negro leader of Savannah, presented the contest, charging the delegation of which James W. Arnold, national committe-man, and Josiah T. Rose, state chairman, are members, was irregular.

He repeated much of the fight on the state central committee he had made before the national committee, which voted in favor of the Rose-Arnold delegates.

Mamie Williams talked over her time and the committee room and spectators' laughter made it difficult for the chairman to make his gavel heard.

She appealed to the committee "to make their action 100 per cent American by putting a little color into it and seating her delegation."

Davis, a delegate-at-large on the regular delegation, said the white republicans had simply outvoted the negroes in the county convention and there was no merit in the contest.

"There is no race issue involved," he said.

The committee voted, 34 to 14, tonight to seat the administration-recognized delegation from South Carolina headed by J. C. Hambright. The vote reversed the action of the republican national committee which had temporarily seated the delegation led by the veteran Joseph W. Tolbert.

A third administration victory was scored as the national committee was sustained by the seating of the Louisiana delegation headed by Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy, and John E. Jackson, republican state chairman.

Charges of irregularity, made by M. J. Cousins, heading the contestants, were ignored.

The credentials committee voted to sustain the national committee in seating the Mississippi delegation headed by Percy Howard, veteran negro national committeeman.

Brown Given Warning

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21 (AP)—Mamie Williams, ousted Negro Republican national committeewoman for Georgia, today charged loss of her place to "card stacking" by the national administration in an effort to eliminate Negro party leadership in the south.

The Georgia delegation to Chicago named Mrs. Bertha M. Field of Marietta, a social and civic leader there, to succeed the Negro woman.

The former committeewoman, in a statement upon her return from the convention where she unsuccessfully opposed seating of the white-directed delegation from this state, said Postmaster General Brown told her in Washington, May 26, that he did not believe "white leadership could build up the Republican party in Georgia with a Negro committeewoman."

He added, she said, that he "did not want to see Negro leadership in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi."

"I told him," she went on, "that if he was willing to sacrifice the Negro who had kept the home fires burning in the south since the sixties he was mistaken. He was only wasting his time for Georgia is a Democratic state and Roosevelt has it sewed up. It will not go Republican in his generation.

"You had better pay attention to your home state (Ohio), I told him, and the rest of the border states where my people will be helpful in the coming election."

She said she had been exonerated in patronage investigations which she charged involved some of the other party leaders in Georgia.

MAMIE WILLIAMS TO PRESS FIGHT

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH
JUN 7 1932

Savannah Negress to Carry Row Between G. O. P. Factions to Convention

By W. F. CALDWELL

ATLANTA, June 6 (AP)—Mamie Williams, Negro Republican national committeewoman, will carry before the national committee at Chicago Thursday her fight on the administration-recognized, white-directed Republican party of Georgia.

Her faction will contest the delegates elected by the state and district conventions under the supervision of the state central committee of which Josiah T. Rose is chairman and James W. Arnold national committeeman.

The state convention in Atlanta endorsed Arnold for another term but refused to make any recommendation respecting the committeewoman. She announced at the time her intention to carry the fight to the national party. The convention made clear its wish to displace her and it is no secret that the leaders plan to select a white woman for national committeewoman.

Delegates Chosen Here

J. G. Lemon, Negro leader of Savannah, as general counsel, will conduct the fight against the administration delegation. He will be aided by B. A. DeLoach, of Savannah: T. N. Hendricks, of Edison; Charles E. Donnelly, of Savannah, and B. F. Cofer, of Atlanta.

The regular delegation will be represented by Arnold Rose and B. J. Davis, Negro editor of Atlanta.

The Mamie Williams faction refused to recognize the Republican state central committee of which Rose is chairman, and called a convention which met in Macon and selected 16 delegates to Chicago. Seven of these had previously been elected delegates by the regular organization.

The regular organization contends there is no merit to the contest and that the Macon convention was irregular and illegal. They say they followed the call of the national committee in holding the state convention and subsequent district conventions.

Delegates Departing

Emphasis is laid by the regular organization on the election of their 12 district delegates by district conventions. All of the contesting delegates were elected at large.

The regular delegates who were also elected at the Macon convention for the contesting delegation are: Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue at Atlanta; H. H. Nichols, of Putney; A. N. Tumlin, Cave Springs; Garnett Andrews, Jr., Rossville; T. W. Moss, Cumming; T. A. Chastain, Talking Rock, and J. P. Wood, of Augusta.

James W. Arnold, national committeeman, and Josiah T. Rose, state chairman, left Monday for Chicago to represent the regular faction at the national committee meeting Thursday. Ben J. Davis, Negro editor of Atlanta, also of the regular faction, will go by train.

Clint W. Hager, district attorney at Atlanta, a delegate of the regular faction, also went to Chicago Monday.

Lemon, Mamie Williams and others of the contestants, are expected to be on hand Thursday when the committee takes up the Georgia contest.

Women in.

Prominent Women Attend Luncheon for Mrs. D. Gann

Chicago Defender

The Woman's National Republican club gave a luncheon at the Congress hotel in honor of Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice President Curtis. Mrs. Bertha Baur, national committeewoman and president, presided at the speaker's table, where Republican leaders of the city, state and county were seated. More than 600 women attended. After presenting the ladies at the speaker's table Mrs. Baur introduced the guest of honor who proved a most interesting speaker.

Mrs. Gann first extended the personal greetings of President Herbert Hoover, which brought forth great applause. The greetings from the vice president brought more applause, but when later in her speech she mentioned the name of Charles G. Dawes the women prolonged the applause for their native son, who has accepted one of the greatest tasks to perform that its has been the responsibility of any man to perform in many years of history. The speech in its entirety explained the present day problems and brought out the fine leadership that she felt the president, Herbert Hoover, has given to the people.

Notables Presented

Mrs. Baur introduced some of the out-of-town leaders, who had brought delegations to the luncheon, and included in the presentations Mrs. Susie Meyers, president of the Illinois Colored Women's National Republican club, and Mrs. Irene Gaines, president of the Colored Women's Republican Clubs of Illinois, Inc. Those who attended the luncheon and were presented to Mrs. Gann were Mmes Robert S. Abbott, Ella G. Berry, Luvinia Hughes Brown, Attorney Georgia Jones Ellis, Albert B. George Wendell Greene, Effie Hale, Lucy B. Miller, Roberta C. Ole, Harris B. Gaines, Lillian Dove, M. D.; M. Flowers, Joan C. Snowden, Naola M. Smith, Henry Favors, Ossie Wiley, Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman of Mississippi; Mabel Overton Young, president of North Shore Women's Political club of Evanston; Charles A. Brooks, Alice Flemister Benson, Fannie Hicks, A. P. Perry and Sallie Duggard.

Mrs. Gann Gracious

At the conclusion of the one address, Mrs. Gann asked that all the Republican women in the room come to the platform and be introduced to her. Each was presented by Mrs. Baur, who was gay and chic in a spring ensemble of beige with a beige fox collar and a tiny brown turban. Mrs. Gann was in black satin with a white satin scarf and a black hat.

Among those attending were Mrs. Walter B. Wolf, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, Mrs. Mabel Reinecke, Mrs. Edward J. Brundage, Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Mrs. Waller Borden, Mrs. Hubert Burnham, Mrs. Tracy C. Drake, Mrs. Erich Gerstenberg, Mrs. Ernest Graham, Mrs. Samuel Ettelson, Mrs. Loyal Davis, Mrs. William H. Cade, Mrs. Richard Barr of Joliet, Mrs. Oscar Carlstrom, Mrs. George E. Q. Johnson, Mrs. Murry Nelson, Mrs. Bessie Bragg Pierson, Mrs. John T. Mason of Aurora, Mrs. Bessie Ross, county recorder at Crown Point, Ind.; Mrs. John Cathcart of Danville, Mrs. J. H. Hill of Clinton, Mrs. Paul Beich of Bloomington, Mrs. J. Shelton Smith of Lexington, and Mrs. Mary Silvis of Rock Island.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 5 - 1932

The Negro Women's Republican club of Precinct No. 14, will meet at 8 o'clock Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Haywood, 1920 McCasland-av. The meeting will be open to all voters.

Mrs. D. W. Woods, president, was hostess for the club recently at her residence, 1919 McCasland, which was well attended. General registration at the precinct polling place on Saturday was urged by Mrs. P. B. Reeves and the other speakers of the evening.

Rev. J. M. Willcox was the principle speaker.

John Hoskins is committeeman of that precinct.

Women Protest 'Lily White' Committee of Hostesses

With the publication of the official list of prominent Chicago women who were named by Mayor Cermak and Edwin N. Hurley to act as hostesses and greeters to the many distinguished women delegates and visitors to the forthcoming national conventions in Chicago, it was pointed out by the prominent Race women of the city that they had been overlooked in the selection of the committee, which in its present form is pure "lily-white."

Our women resent the fact that they have no representative on the official nonpartisan women's committee which will entertain delegates to both conventions and declare the present attitude of the mayor and Mr. Hurley is not in keeping with

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL

OCT 9 - 1932

NEGRO G. O. P. MEET

The Central Republican Club No. for Negro women of East St. Louis and St. Clair county will meet at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at 1943 Market-av.

All precinct clubs are requested to be well represented. Business of importance will be discussed.

Mrs. Sarah Sharp, vice president, will preside.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 5 - 1932

NEGRO ELECTION.

Mrs. Sarah Sharp was elected president of the Ladies' Negro Republican Club of the 20th precinct at an organiaztion meeting last night at the home of Mrs. Mary Holt. Other officers are Mrs. Jennie Sampson, secretary; Mrs. Alice Wilson, treasurer, and Miss Alice Moody, chaplain. Addresses were made by J. D. Williamson and Rev. W. Wilcot.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

NOV 1 - 1932

G. O. P. NEGRO

WOMEN PLAN MASS MEETING

Mrs. Pinkie B. Reeves, chairman of St. Clair County Negro Republican women, has called a general mass meeting of all colored women for Wednesday afternoon at the St. Paul church, Fifteenth street and Bond avenue.

All county candidates will be introduced according to Mrs. Reeves and speeches will be made by Dan McGlynn, county chairman, and Curt C. Lindeauer, Republican candidate for state's attorney.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL

NOV 4 - 1932

Negro Women Will Help Demos at Polls

Four hundred Negro women at a mass meeting Thursday night in Democratic campaign headquarters, 417 Missouri avenue, pledged themselves to work without pay in behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Judge Henry Horner at the polls on next Tuesday.

The women were addressed by Mrs. Ruby Purdue, St. Louis Negro woman leader, and by Attorney Frank Summers and Horace Adams of East St. Louis. Mrs. Eliza Hart Thomas was in charge of the program for the evening, while Mrs. Ada Gentry, downstate Negro women's organizer, presided as chairman.

BEACON-NEWS
AURORA, ILL.

NOV 6 - 1932

300 Attend Colored Women's Meeting

In spite of Friday night's heavy rain, almost 300 persons attended the rally which was held at the Island avenue armory under the auspices of the Colored Women's Republican club.

Delegations were present from Chicago, Wheaton, Glen Ellyn, Joliet and Elgin. Talks were given by the mesdames Marjorie Hedrick, state chairman; Hattie Goode, Pearl Fairfax and Ruby Welcker, of Chicago, Mrs. Richard L. Curry of the Aurora Women's club, Mrs. P. L. DeVoist, national committeewoman from Minnesota; Justus L. Johnson, Commissioners Frank Biever and Charles A. Townsend, and a number of Republican candidates.

A number of prominent Republican women were introduced, Mr. Johnson especially complimenting Mrs. Boger, committeewoman, for the work which she has done in this district in a short ptriod of time. Mrs. Boger presided over the meeting after being introduced by Mrs. Agnes Durette,

Women in.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

JUL 1 1932

Colored Notes

The Democratic women of the state met Tuesday evening of last week in the Park View hotel of Indianapolis and arranged a Colored Women's Democratic League of Indiana. Mrs. Rhode A. Henley of Indianapolis was elected president and Mrs. Zoia O. Smith of South Bend was elected organizer. Other cities represented were Fort Wayne, East Chicago, Gary, Anderson, Marion, Terre Haute and Muncie. State headquarters will be opened in the Park View hotel in the near future.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE

SEP 17 1932

COLORED WOMEN FORM NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Colored Women's Democratic club No. 4, was organized this week by Dr. J. J. Hoover and officers elected at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. R. V. Payne, 724 South Second street. The officers elected were Mrs. R. V. Payne, president; Mrs. Bertha Duncan, vice president; Mrs. H. M. Rutledge, secretary; Mrs. Ivory Sprys, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Lovie Pursley, treasurer.

KOKOMO, IND.
TRIBUNE

Ind

OCT 4 - 1932

Colored Women Voters to Meet

A meeting of all colored Republican women voters in the fourth and fifth precincts of the Second ward is called for Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the general chairman, Mrs. Cordelia Waldon.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

NOV 5 1932

G. O. P. Rally for Negroes Tomorrow Afternoon

Senator James E. Watson, William C. Hueston, assistant solicitor for the Post Office Department, and Robert Lee Brokenburr, candidate for the Legislature, will be the principal speakers at a rally for Negro voters tomorrow afternoon in Hod Carriers' hall, 442 North Senate avenue.

The rally will be sponsored jointly by the Indiana Republican Alliance, Colored Women's Republican Club, Republican Women's Crusaders Club, Hoover-Curtis Club and the East Side Republican League of Women Voters.

The rally will mark one of the final major efforts to obtain the support of Negro voters of the city and county. A number of visiting delegations from central Indiana counties are expected to attend.

INDIANAPOLIS, IN.
STAR

OCT 28 1932

Negro Women's G. O. P. Club to Hear Educator

Mrs. Blanche Beatty of Chicago, noted Negro educator and public speaker, will address the Colored Women's Republican Club, Inc., at its annual luncheon at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Walnut and North streets. Reservations have been made for 250 women.

The theme of the meeting will be "It's Up to the Women." Mrs. Jean Marengo; Alvin F. Ebernart, Lawrenceburg; Henry C. Springer, Butler; W. W. Myers, Huntingburg; Charles Rieman, Connersville; Berle E. Glover, Veedersburg; Hugh B. Holman, Rochester, and Fred Ratliff, Marion.

Perry Johnson, Atlanta; Albert Rothrock, White Cloud; James T. Steele, Newcastle; Garl R. Rudicel, Huntington; Ben D. McColly, Rensselaer; Oliver A. Stutsman, Madison; Vic Bergen, Franklin; Mor-

KOKOMO, IND
TRIBUNE

NOV 4 - 1932

MANY WOMEN ATTEND

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S MEETTING HAS ATTENDANCE OF MORE THAN 500

The women's meeting at Democratic headquarters Thursday afternoon was attended by more than 500 women. All the out-townships were represented, Liberty township with 65 voters, having the largest delegation. The Colored Women's Roosevelt club of the Second ward also was well represented.

Homer R. Miller, county chairman, presented the county candidates and Glen Griswold, candidate for congress, who spoke briefly.

Mrs. Homer Miller, president of the Women's Democratic club, presented the speakers of the afternoon, J. C. Curtis, labor representative, and Judge Dudine, candidate for appellate judge.

The social committee, with Mrs. Harry Matlock, chairman, served refreshments.

JOURNAL
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND

NOV 1 - 1932

Republican Rally for Colored Voters Planned Here Friday

Mrs. Grace Wilson Evans of Terre Haute will come here Friday night to address a Republican rally at St. Mark's hall. The meeting will be held for the colored voters of the city and a large crowd is expected.

Mrs. Evans is from the state speakers' bureau and will begin her talk at 7:30 o'clock. An invitation is extended to the public. The meeting is sponsored by the Republican organization of the county.

Politics - 1932

Indiana

Women in

KOKOMO, IND.
TRIBUNE

OCT 12 1932

YOUNG COLORED WOMEN HAVE ORGANIZED TO ASSIST G. O. P.

Republican headquarters for the Colored women voters of the 4th and 5th precincts is located at 110½ North Kennedy street at the home of the general chairman, Mrs. C Waldon.

Young Colored Women's Republican club has been organized with Miss Marion Bowman, chairman and Miss Winnie Davidson, secretary.

The meeting was held at the home of the general chairman, Mrs. C. Waldon, Monday evening.

The meeting was opened by singing America. Mrs. Waldon gave a short talk stating the object of the meeting and to stimulate the interest of the young voters and urged the young people to exercise their voting privileges in the coming election.

Mrs. Waldon expressed gratitude to the young women of the 4th and 5th precincts who have been aroused to a realization that now is the time to be up and doing their whole duty—recognizing the fact that it is a duty.

A meeting will be held Monday evening to complete the organization.

The following committee of young women was appointed: Marion Bowman, Bernice Hughes, Daisie Davidson, Mildred Jackson, Gladys Griffen, Martha Griffen, Mary Black, Rosemary Grear, Jeanette Grear, Alice McCrary, Annabell Lewis, Octavia Hardiman, Mary Louise Miller, Mary E. Lee, Martha Taylor, Laura Nicholas, Mildred Page, Lorine Brooks, Rosenell Mays, Jessie Mae Tyler, Roverta Tyler.

Women in.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

JUN 2 8 1932

G. O. P. Negro Women To Meet Here Friday

The Polk county division of the Iowa League of Republican Negro Women will hold a meeting at 8 p. m. Friday at 215 Watrous building. The meeting has been called by Mrs. S. Joe Brown, state president, for the purpose of planning a summer and fall program.

Elected

MRS. S. JOE BROWN

Heeding the urgent appeals of her friends, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, prominent clubwoman of Des Moines, Iowa, filed as a candidate for precinct committeewoman last May and was elected by the Republican voters of her precinct. Following said election, when the precinct committeewoman from the 93 precincts of the county met Friday in one of the most fashionable hotels to select a committee chairman for the entire county, Mrs. Brown was made chairman of her ward, which places six white committeewomen under her. It is the first time that a member of the Race has been so honored.

DAVENPORT, IA.
TIMES

OCT 1 3 1932

Colored Women Voters to Meet

The Moline Colored Republican Women's Voters club will meet at the City headquarters next Tuesday evening to make final plans for organization, it was announced today. All colored women of Moline and vicinity are urged to attend.

DES MOINES, IA
TRIBUNE-CAPITAL

OCT 27 1932

Mrs. Bedell Talks To Negro Women

Says Iowa Voters Want Sane Solution.

"Iowa women want to see a sane solution of today's national problems," Mrs. Virginia Bedell, vice chairman of the Republican state central committee, told a meeting of Negro women voters at West Side Community center Thursday.

Declaring the economic welfare is at stake, she said that the only solution offered by Democrats has been lowered tariff. She referred to the Underwood tariff passed when Democrats were in power in 1913.

"Under that tariff the Democratic party took off all protection or cattle, hogs, eggs, milk, wheat and corn, in fact everything on which the farmers depend for a living," she said.

"Perhaps Governor Roosevelt refused to commit himself because he knows that if he discloses the basic Democratic attitude on this subject the entire midwest would be against him."

Women in.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

MAR 5 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB FORMED HERE

Mrs. Lulu E. Hill Elected President; Woodring Is Praised by Members

Organized support of Governor Harry H. Woodring and all other county, state and national Democratic office holders will be the object of the newly organized Wichita Negro Democratic club, officers announced Friday, following a meeting and election of officers.

The club will work in close cooperation with the Sedgwick county Democratic central committee. Members will see to it that Democratic candidates have a chance to talk to Wichita colored people on the issues of the campaign and that campaign information is widely distributed among members of the race.

Mrs. Lulu E. Hill was elected president of the club. Mrs. Evanda Lane was named vice president, William H. Williamson, editor of the Wichita Voice, secretary, Mrs. Mary Belle Austin, assistant secretary, and Rev. G. W. Griffith treasurer.

The main speakers at the meeting were Mrs. Gelana Hagan French, Topeka, president of the Twentieth Century club of Topeka and vice president of the Kansas Negro Jeffersonian league, and Mrs. Hill. Both praised Woodring highly.

Wichita speakers included Ralph M. McKee, Sedgwick county treasurer, Ransom Brown, county surveyor, Paul Burk, treasurer of the county Democratic central committee, J. F. Farley, chairman of the county Victory Fund committee, James Nash, candidate for county attorney, and Rev. J. W. Griffith.

The meeting had an attendance of over 200. William H. Williamson presided.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

JUN 2 9 1932

CHAIRMAN IS NAMED

Mrs. Ida Bates Heads Simpson Club for Colored Voters

Mrs. Ida Bates, 1713 Wabash prominent Republican colored woman, has been named chairman of the Colored Women's Simpson-for-Governor club by E. M. Leach, Sedgwick county campaign manager.

Mrs. Bates is well known in national and state Republican work, having served as a national organizer for the Hoover-Curtis campaign four years ago. She also was state organizer for Kansas.

In Wichita, Mrs. Bates long has been a political leader among the colored people. She is now president of the Colored Republican Women's club, with a membership of 150 women.

Mrs. Bates is a former classmate of Simpson's, both having graduated from the McPherson high school.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

JUL 13 1932

WOMEN FORM CLUB

Colored Democrats Complete Organization Tuesday Night

A Colored Young Women's Democratic club was organized at a meeting sponsored by the Colored Young Men's Democratic club Tuesday night at the headquarters of the latter organization, 1001 East Thirteenth. About 65 men and 20 women were present. William H. Williamson, president of the men's club, presided.

Officers of the women's organization are: Mrs. Daisy Grimstead, president; Mrs. Florine De France, first vice president; Mrs. Lavonah Meely, second vice president; Mrs. Ethel McMurray, treasurer; Miss Mable Mayberry, secretary; and Mrs. Viola Ashby, assistant secretary.

The main address was by Charles S. Bettis, Wichita, member of the state Democratic committee and chairman for the colored division. Final plans were announced for the big meeting tonight at which Governor Harry Woodring is to make the main address.

An attendance of 700 is expected at this meeting.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

OCT 4 1932

WORD FROM DE PRIEST

Congressman Writes Wichita Woman of Chicago Plan

Mrs. Mattie Copeland, 935 Mathewson avenue, is in receipt of a long letter from Congressman Oscar De Priest ,of Chicago, who spoke in Wichita recently, giving the Wichita Republican woman colored leader a plan for organizing voters of her race in the precinct of which she is Republican committeeman. Mrs. Copeland has been the G. O. P. committee representative from the tenth precinct of the Fourth ward for a number of years. She is an active worker for her party and during Congressman De Priest's visit to Wichita attended a reception and dinner for the Chicagoan at which the subject of organization plans were discussed. Upon De Priest's return to Chicago he outlined a successful plan used in that city and mailed it to the Wichitan.

PITTSBURG, KANS.
SUN

NOV 8 - 1932

CLUB MEETS

The Negro Women's Republican club met yestreday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Cleo Graham, 206 West First Street. Judge L. M. Resler of division No. 1 of district court was the principal speaker. A large number of members attended.

PITTSBURG, KANS.
HEADLIGHT

NOV 2 1932

Negro Women Meet.

Negro Republican women will meet at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. W. Pierce, 426 West Sixth, it was announced today at the Republican headquarters. Mrs. M. B. Munson will be the speaker.

Politics - 1932

Kentucky

Women in.

COVINGTON, KY
KENTUCKY POST

NOV 2 1932

HOOVER CLUB TO MEET

King, Steinfort and Miss Campbell to Speak at Rally

A meeting of the Colored Women's Hoover Club will be held Wednesday at 8 p. m. at their headquarters, 514 Scott-st, Covington, it was announced Wednesday by Mrs. Ethel B. Wynn, chairman.

Bert J. King, Kenton-co Republican campaign chairman; Roy C. Steinfort, campaign chairman, and Mis Anne Campbell will speak at the meeting. Mrs. Luvina Meyers is secretary of the club

Women in.

2 NEGRO WOMEN GET GOP POSTS

Inforner

Detroit, Mich.—(CNS)—Two colored women of this city, Mrs. Hattie Toodles and Mrs. Nora Ames, were last week named members of the Michigan State Republican Committee. This is the first time that colored voters here have been awarded recognition on the state committee. Both of the new members will be present at the state G. O. P. convention which will meet in Grand Rapids on April 27. 3-5-32

Mrs. Toodles is the wife of Dr. Aaron Toodles, prominent political leader here and president of the Woolverine Republican Club. Mrs. Ames, is wife of Dr. James W. Ames, who is seeking the Republican nomination for congress from the new first district.

Women in Politics 1931

Mississippi

WOMEN HOLD UP LILYS

Opposition

TWO SO. FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS HALTED IN FULL COMMITTEE BY MRS. BOOZE AND MRS. WILLIAMS ON CHARGES OF RACE PREJUDICE

6-4-32

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1932.—The "Lily White" aspirants as U. S. Marshall were prevented last week by the fight made on them by the two Colored women members of the Republican National Committee. After winning a favorable vote in a sub-committee, R. B. Montgomery, received a set back when Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Mound Bayou presented additional proof of his unfitness to serve as U. S. Marshal for the Northern Mississippi District.

G. Fred Flanders, who is temporarily acting as U. S. Marshal for the Southern Georgia District, also won in committee, but at the instance of Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, of Savannah, further consideration of his case was held up, charges of a serious nature having been preferred against him.

Affidavits have been filed showing that Montgomery made disparaging remarks about the chastity of Colored women.

Women in.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

JUN 7 1932

Negro G. O. P. Women Elect.

The Eleventh Ward Negro Women's Republican Club yesterday re-elected Mrs. Ida R. Jackson, 1630 Agnes avenue, president; Mrs. Ethel Hawkins and Mrs. Rachael Rushing, vice-presidents; Mrs. Anna Spriggs, treasurer; Mrs. Ona B. Russell, secretary; Mrs. Margaret Jones, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Allie M. Davis, chaplain.

JOURNAL
KANSAS CITY, MO

JUN 2 5 1932

NEGRO WOMEN ORGANIZE.

The Negro Women's Ninth Ward Republican club was organized Friday afternoon at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Missia Simmons, 2002 East Ninth street. Mrs. Simmons was elected president. Other officers are Mrs. I. Hunter, first vice president; Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes, second vice president; Mrs. Lillie Wilson, third vice president; Miss Georgia Bates, secretary; Miss Anna Cochran, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Pearl Bess, treasurer.

Wants a Woman's Plank.

Miss Muna Lee, representing the National Woman's party, urged the resolutions committee today to favor a plank in the Democratic platform to amend the Constitution giving women equal rights with men. She explained the Republicans had not accepted the suggestion from her organization but had adopted a plank urging equality for the Negroes.

"I asked Republican leaders why they had not included a plank to give women equal rights," she said. "The explanation given me was they did not want to place women in the same plank, but they did place us below the plane of Negroes. I hope the Democrats will favor our amendment."

SEDALIA, MO.
CAPITAL

SEP 2 2 1932

Republican Club to Meet

The Wimer Steeples Republican Club, Negro women's organization, will meet at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the home of Irene Walker, 217 East Morgan street

CAPITAL NEWS

JUL 19 1932

DEMOCRATIC NEGRO WOMEN MEET HERE

An enthusiastic meeting of the Negro Women's Democratic Club was held yesterday afternoon at the home of President Lula Wiseman of 527 E. Dunklin.

A good meeting was reported with routine business matters being discussed.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO
CAPITAL NEWS

JUL 2 6 1932

NEGRO WOMEN HELD MEETING ON MONDAY

Another enthusiastic meeting of the Negro Women's Democratic meeting of the Negro Women's Democratic Club was held yesterday afternoon at the home of the President, Lula Wiseman. Several Democratic candidates were present and spoke.

Thursday night the club will entertain with a luncheon at the home of the president.

JOPLIN, MO.
GLOBE

OCT 2 7 1932

NEGRO WOMEN ORGANIZE A HOOVER-CURTIS CLUB

Joplin Negro women of the newly organized Jasper County Negro Republican League met at the organization headquarters, 311½ Virginia avenue, and effected the organization of a women's Hoover-Curtis Club for the purpose of instruction of the ballot and round table discussions of republican principles. The subject matter of various radio addresses will be the principal topic.

Twenty active members were enrolled and there will be daily group meetings until election day. Mrs. Mary J. Jones is president of the club and Mrs. Fred Alexander is secretary

REPUBLICAN
Milan. Mo.

OCT 27 1932

Colored Ladies Organize Republican Club

The following ladies met at the city hall Wednesday afternoon and organized a permanent Republican Women's Club:

Mrs. Lula Hayes, Mrs. Ada Hughes, Mrs. Susie Taylor, Mrs. Wm. Wray, Mrs. Anna Andrews, Miss Victoria Arnold. Miss Arnold acted as chairman of the meeting.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Warren Adams, president; Mrs. Lula Hayes, vice president; Mrs. J. D. Lightfoot, secretary; Mrs. Susie Taylor, treasurer.

After perfecting their organization the meeting adjourned until 2:30 Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29, at which time another meeting will be held. The ladies are to be congratulated on the interest and enthusiasm they are expressing on behalf of the Republican party.

Women in.

CAMDEN, N. J.
POST

FEB 3 - 1932

COLORED G. O. P. WOMEN TO INSTALL OFFICERS

A dinner for new officers, installation ceremonies and a card party are among activities scheduled for the next meeting of the David Baird, Sr., Colored Women's Republican Club at its headquarters, Sixth street and Kaighn avenue.

Mrs. Jeannette Smith, secretary of the club and Mrs. Wilda Robinson-Townsend, spoke to the members on the recent convention of the Young Republicans at Atlantic City and urged the necessity for all-year work in behalf of the Republican organization in Camden county.

TRENTON, N. J.
STATE GAZETTE

FEB 5 1932

Colored Women Voters To Have Session Toda

The 39th annual quarterly conference of the colored women voters of the New Jersey Republican organization will be held at Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, New Brunswick, today. Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, of Princeton, will preside.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JAN 2 9 1932

Colored G.O.P. Women Plan Package Party

The Hudson County Colored Women's Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting Wednesday night at the home of Mrs. Louise Minor, 193 Union St., who is the county committeewoman from the 15th District of the Eighth Ward. Members from all districts of the ward were present. Plans were made for a package party early in March at the Y. W. C. A. on Belmont Av., the proceeds from which will be devoted to charity. The following committee was appointed to handle the affair: Mrs. Louise Minor, chairman; Mrs. C. Jackson, Mrs. B. Ortis, Mrs. Gladys Coleman, Mrs. L. Oddurn, Mrs. J. P. Brown, Mrs. F. Jerome, Mrs. F. Madry and Mrs. B. Nann.

The date of the monthly meetings was changed from the fourth Wednesday to the second Thursday of the month with the next meeting to be held Feb. 11 at the home of Mrs. Ida E. Brown, president.

TRENTON, N. J.
STATE GAZETTE

APR 30 1932

Colored Women's G. O. P. Club to Meet Tuesday

Members of the Douglas Colored Women's Republican Club will hold a "get-together" meeting Tuesday night at the home of the president, Mrs. Agnes L. Kemp, 31 Montgomery Place. Party candidates have been [illegible]

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

SEP 19 1932

COLORED VOTE PLEDGED

Allegiance of colored women voters of Essex County was pledged to the Republican Party by the Women's Auxiliary of the J. Mercer Burrell Republican Association yesterday. Officers of the club announced plans for a house to house canvass for votes for the ticket.

PRESS
Pleasantville, N.J.

SEP 30 1932

ENDORSE MRS. WASHINGTON FOR COLORED POSITION

Mrs. Cora Tucker Washington has been endorsed by the County Colored Women Voters of Egg Harbor as county chairman of the colored women's G. O. P. clubs. She received this endorsement at a meeting of the organization Monday night of Unit No. 1, when Mrs. Jennie Frisbie was one of the speakers and brought forth the suggestion. Endorsement was also given the previous Monday night at another meeting.

The Republican candidates, from President Hoover down, were endorsed. Others attending on special invitation included Mrs. Clara Gibson, Mrs. Ella Faulkner, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

Unit No. 1 will meet at the residence of Mrs. Clara Gibson, next Wednesday evening when important business in relation to the Hoover Republican club will be discussed

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 31 1932

Colored Women Pour Tea for Candidates

Nearly 500 colored women, comprising the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Colored democracy of Hudson County, yesterday afternoon gathered at the headquarters, 124 Union St., where their leaders poured tea for the women candidates on the Democratic ticket.

Congresswoman Mary T. Norton, Freeholder Mrs. Katheryn Brown and Assemblywoman Teresa Maloney were the guests and in their turn made short speeches about the election issues. Mrs. Viola Brown, was master of ceremonies and Miss Teresa Sinclair, president of the auxiliary, was hostess. A musical program was presented by talented members.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

NOV 2 1932

COLORED WOMEN TO TENDER RECEPTION

The colored county committee women, under the supervision of their executive leader, Mrs. Ida E. Brown, will give a reception tomorrow night for Miss Nannie H. Burrough, president of the Girls' Training School in Washington, D. C. The reception will take place in the home of Mrs. E. B. Thomas, 597 Bramhall avenue, Jersey City, from 6 until 8 o'clock. After the affair the men and women will go to the mass meeting which is to be given by the Hudson County Republican Association.

Politics - 1932

New York.

Women in

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

SEP 7 193

COLORED WOME[illegible] TO ELECT ROOSEVELT

Organize Club in Eleventh Assembly District—Mrs. Mae H. Waters Heads Group

For the purpose of giving support to the Democratic party and working for the election of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt as President, more than fifty colored women of the Eleventh Assembly District organized themselves recently into the Roosevelt-for-President-Club. Mrs. Mae L. Waters is president of the organization which is located at No. 135 Lefferts place.

Mrs. Waters said that the club has been established for the purpose of subscribing a quota of material assistance to the Democratic party which in their opinion gives greater recognition and patronage to their group.

Other officers of the club are Miss Rebecca Fish, vice-president; Mrs. Lucile Richardson, recording secretary; Mrs. Isidora C. Myers, corresponding secretary and Mrs. Hele L. Wig[illegible]s, treasurer.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

NOV 1 1932

WOMAN ATTORNEY AIDS DEMOCRATS

INWOOD, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Ruth whitehead Whaley, prominent colored attorney, addressed the Italian-American and Colored units of the 11th Zone Democratic Club in the Sons of Italy Hall. She made an appeal of the people of her race to vote for Democratic candidates.

John Burke also spoke on supporting the entire ticket. Joseph Ricioppi, spoke in Italian and Louis Ferkin, candidate for justice of the peace also spoke. Ferdinand I. Haber, zone leader, presided.

Politics-1932

Ohio.

Women in.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS BEE

OCT 7 - 1932

FORM COLORED GROUP

Young Women's Division Organized at G. O. P. Headquarters.

A colored women's division of the Young Republican club was organized at Republican headquarters last night with Miss Maude Ford as president, Mrs. Julia Haynes vice-president, Miss Minnie Lou Young secretary, and Miss Ruth Castle treasurer.

Ward leaders appointed are: First ward, Ruth Taylor; Third ward, Jeanette Taylor; Sixth ward, Helen Fisher and Minnie Lou Taylor; Eighth ward, Marie Sheppard; Ninth ward, Lorraine Green; Catherine Highwarden and Maude McLeod; 14th ward, Bea Howard.

Women in

On G. O. P. Com.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Maude A. Morrissett (above), an employee in the Municipal Court here, who was elected to the Republican State Committee last week. Mrs. Morrissett is the only Negro in the G. O. P. State Committee and is serving her eighth year.

Tennessee

Politics-1932

Women in.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

NOV 4 1932

NEGROES TRUE TO TRADITION

To The Knoxville Journal:

We, the Negro voters in this city, will stand firm to the Republican party, believing the ticket to be good from top to bottom.

We are ashamed of a few of our race who call themselves leaders.

encouraging the vote of the Negro to be cast for the Democrats.

When the Emancipation was signed we were all made happy, giving God the praise and Lincoln the honor. We were glad that we, as a race, were come into some privileges of our own. The prayers of our foreparents were answered.

We do not mean to be forgetful of those who fought and bled in the battle for us. It was not the Democrats. It is rather pathetic to see some of the sons and daughters of these old slaves going away, going from the groans and prayers, and even blood of the old slave. A shame on those of the Black race who have had a better chance than our ancestors, to go out and use their influence against the Black man's friend. God tells us we are our brother's keeper. Then why keep one of us down in darkness.

We believe in the eighteenth amendment and will encourage all of our race to believe it. Let us use our own good judgment. Be true Republicans, think of the way we have come—"Stoney the way we trod," the chastening rod felt in the days when there was no vote we could cast.

Return to your own party and stay.

MRS. W. L. SMITH.
127 Exeter Ave.,
Knoxville. Tenn.

Women in.

NACOGDOCHES, TEX.
DAILY SENTINEL

JUN 1 - 1932

NEGRO WOMEN ORGANIZE

The following is from the Lufkin News:

The negro women of Lufkin have organized a Community Chest of their own and began this morning a systematic canning program that will result in the saving of hundreds of cans of vegetables for distribution among the destitute of their race the coming fall and winter.

A dozen or more congregated at the home of Tempie Williams at an early hour this morning and under the tutelage and supervision of Mrs. Eva Sharpe, began the canning of large quantities of beans, with the canning of cabbage and other vegetables to follow as soon as the supply of beans is exhausted.

The negroes have adopted a unique and at the same original slogan in this program which is as follows: Canning two jars per day of fruits and vegetables through the months of June, July and August will care for the months of December, January and February.

This move on the part of the negro women of Lufkin will have a far reaching effect on other members of the race throughout the county and at the same time will assist very materially in assisting in caring for its poor and needy members through the winter months. The local chest has been most liberal in caring for the negroes of Lufkin that were applicants for food and clothing thru the past and other winters, and it is in appreciation of this fact that the organization of a Chest among them has seen its fruition in the excellent work started this morning, which has every indication of being carried to a most successful and gratifying conclusion.

The work of Mrs. Sharpe was highly appreciated by the negroes this morning with the supervision of this Chest secretary being very much in demand throughout the county in her instruction along canning lines. She goes to Manning today and to Concord Wednesday evening following this with a meeting with the women of Saron Friday night. It is a work that Mrs. Sharpe delights in and the wonderful results that follow her directions and instructions are ample recompense for the time and energy expended in teaching the farm wives over the county the preservation of fruits and vegetables.

Political - 1932

Women in. Washington.

SEATTLE, WASH.
TIMES
OCT 28 1932

Colored Women To Hold G. O. P. Rally

A big Republican mass-meeting to be addressed by county, state and national candidates will be held by the King County Colored Women's Republican Club at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Mount Zion Baptist Church, 19th Avenue and East Madison Street.

Speakers will include National Committeeman Mark E. Reed, John F. Miller, congressional nominee; Lieut.-Gov. John A. Gellatly, gubernatorial nominee; Judson F. Falknor, nominee for lieutenant-governor; J. A. Earley and Don H. Evans, nominees for county commissioners, and Melvin G. Winstock, Seattle attorney. Mrs. Ophelia E. Hall, secretary of the organization, will preside.

Politics-1932

West Virginia

Women in.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL
SEP 30 1932

G. O. P. Club Meets

The twelfth ward colored women's worker's Republican organization met at the Boyd school auditorium Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. A. L. Spalding, county colored women's committeewoman, presided, assisted by Mrs. Beatrice Dunlap, in charge of the colored women's federated club. The organization arranged for a ward rally at the home of Mrs. Lillian Anderson, on Tuesday.

KEYSER, W. VA.
MINERAL NEWS

SEP 29 1932

COLORED WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB MET FRIDAY EVENING

The Colored Women's Republican Club of Keyser met Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Dotte Smith, N. Water Street. Another meeting was planned for Tuesday evening, September 27 at the same place. A good attendance is expected as each one present promised to bring one or more persons with them.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

NOV 2 1932

Negro Editor Hits Republican Party

The rally held by Negro Democrats at the Garnet high school Tuesday night, at which R. L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, was the principal speaker, was preceded by a torch light parade through the downtown streets.

Vann criticised the Republican party, asserting that it was formed to bring economic relief and not to bring about social reformation. He charged that under the administration of President Hoover the Republican party had failed and he urged the Negroes to support the Democratic party.

The meeting was presided over by I. J. K. Wells, state chairman of Negro Democrats. He introduced State Senator Clyde B. Johnson, who spoke briefly.

J. Alfred Taylor, of Fayetteville, speaker of the house of delegates, who has been active in the Democratic campaign, will speak Wednesday night at a rally in the Alum Creek schoolhouse. The meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock. He will talk Saturday night at Marmet.

Automobiles will be provided Wednesday night at Olcott, Smith Creek, Forks of Coal river and Dry Branch, to take persons to the Alum Creek school meeting.

Other Democratic rallies scheduled for Wednesday night in Kanawha county, all beginning at 7:30 o'clock, are:

Luther Jones, of Madison, state senate candidate, at Glasgow and later at Cedar Grove; J. L. Pauley, C. C. Morris, J. A. deGruyter, Jr., and C. E. Kimbrough, at Cedar Grove; R. L. Haptonstall, at Rhonda; Frank Snyder, at Miami; Clarence Jarrett, at Sharon; James M. Mason, III, and George D. Moore, at 604 Court street; Alvin J. Barnhart, R. H. Caston, C. F. Littlepage, Robert M. Brawley, John Burdette and Floyd Harless, at Quick; J. Blackburn Watts and Walton Shepard, at Blakeley.

Politics-1932

West Virginia.
6

Women in.

WELCH, W. VA
NEWS

OCT 6 1932

Colored Women's G. O. P. Club Formed

A colored Women's Republican club was organized at Hemphill, on Monday night. The first meeting will be held in the Mt. Grove Baptist church on Monday, Oct. 10, at 7:30 o'clock.

All women voters of the community are being asked to attend.

Africa

Population - 1932

AFRICAN POPULATION DROP PROVES RIDDLE

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

Shrinkage Of 2,000,000 In Year Puzzles

4-2-32

PARIS—(CPS) — According to a report prepared by leading experts for the League of Nations on the population of the world, the population of Africa for 1931 was only 142,000,000 a decrease of 2,000,000 for 1930.

Asia contains more than half the world's inhabitants—1,103,000,000—the total being 2,012,000,800. North and South America together have 252,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000

This number is less than a half that of Europe, the population for that continent, or rather peninsula of Asia being 506,000,000, an increase of 8,000,000 over 1930.

In spite of the urgings of Mussolini to the Italian mothers there has been a decrease of 400,000 in the population in Italy for 1931, the total being 41,000,000.

Russia, with 127,000,000 gained 3,000,000 in one year, while Great Britian (46,000,000) and Germany (64,000,000) showed no increase.

Population - 1932

Ark. Census Reveals Many Novel Facts

Courier

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31—(CNS)—A series of statistical data released here last Saturday by the Bureau of Census offers interesting comparisons between the white and Negro residents of the State of Arkansas. The first striking comparison is that of the comparative average sizes of Negro and white families. Census figures show that the average size Negro family in the State is 3.04 while that of the white family is 3.84. There are 123,009 Negro families in the State as compared with a total number of 438,639 families of all races.

4-2-32

While most of the Negro population in the State is rural, there were 16,223 Negro families owning or buying non-rural homes as compared with a total number of 81,653 non-rural homeowners. The average value of the non-rural Negro homes was less than $1,000 as compared with a median value for all homes of $2,090. Twenty-four Negro homes were reported to be worth from $10,000 to $14,999; seven were valued at from $15,000 to $19,999; and three were reported to be worth more than $20,000.

Pittsburgh Courier 4-9-32

Negro families in the State, according to the census report, rented 26,400 non-farm homes, the average monthly rental being less than $10. Two families paid a monthly rental between $150 and $199; and three others paid more than $200 a month rent. The median rental for white families was $13.98.

Figures released on homemakers in Arkansas, a homemaker being defined as the woman member of the family being responsible for the care of the home and the family, showed that 903 Negro homemakers were engaged in professional pursuits, 79 were listed as office workers, 854 as industrial workers, and 9,493 as servants and waitresses. Out of a total of 113,588 Negro homemakers in the State, 83,723 were reported as not gainfully employed. Of the 29,865 who were gainfully empolyed, 15,925 were employed at home.

Population - 1932

EUFAULA, ALA.
TRIBUNE
MAY 18 1932

POPULATION TRENDS

According to 1930 census figures America's white population is increasing much more rapidly than that of the negro race. This is true both in actual numbers and in percentage of gain. A bulletin issued by the commission on interracial cooperation furnishes the following facts:

In the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the net increase of whites in the thirteen southern states was 3,115,400, or 14.8 per cent; that of the negroes was only 364,529, or 4.3 per cent. In other words the white population of the south increased eight times as much in actual number and more than three times as rapidly on a percentage basis.

Adding Deleware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which are sometimes counted southern, the total white gain for the decade was 3,541,665, or 14.6 per cent, and that of the negroes 449,346, or 5 per cent—a ratio very close to that in the southern states proper.

It is evident, therefore, that the proportion of negroes in the south's total population must be decreasing. This is found to be notably true. In 1880 the proportion of negroes was 36 per cent, or more than one-third. Each succeeding census showed a decrease, till in 1930 it stood at 24.7 per cent, or less than one-fourth.

This trend has been marked not only in the south as a whole, but also in every southern state except West Virginia and Okaloham, in which the proportion of negroes is quite small and almost static. Only in Mississippi do negroes still predominate, by the narrow margin of one-fifth of one per cent. In 1900 the population of that state was 58.5 per cent negro.

In South Carolina, where the population was 51.4 per cent negro in 1920, the scales have turned and the state is now 54.3 per cent white. Disregarding fractions, Georgia and Louisiana each have 36 per cent of negroes, Alabama 35, North Carolina and Florida 29, Virginia 26, Arkansas 25, Tennessee 18, Texas 14, Kentucky 8, Oklahoma 7, and West Virginia 6.

The so-called "Black Belt" of the south is breaking up also. In 1880 there were 300 counties in the south in which negroes outnumbered whites. In 1930 there were only 189.

Looking at the situation through out the country and over a period of 140 years, it is found that the proportion of negroes in the total is only half as great now as it was in 1790. In that year it was 19.3 per cent, or approximately one in five. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent, or less than one in ten. In the south, where the congestion is greatest, it is being steadily modified not only by the lower rate of increase in general, but also by the progressive diffusion of the negro population into other sections of the country.

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

MAY 28 1932

WHITE POPULATION GAINING IN SOUTH

The Florence Times notes an interesting trend in the population of the country, particularly in the Southland, and expresses the opinion that the danger of Negro domination is growing less if we judge by ~~the~~ 1930 census figures.

The Times says:

"Politicians accustomed to capitalize the fear of negro domination will get little help from the 1930 census, which shows that America's white population—and particularly that of the South—is increasing much more rapidly than that of the negroes, both in actual numbers and in percentage of gain.

"In the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the net increase of whites in the thirteen Southern states was 3,115,400 or 14.8 per cent; that of the negroes was only 364,529 or 4.3 per cent. In other words the white population of the South increased eight times as much in actual numbers and more than three times as rapidly on a percentage basis.

"R. B. Eleazer, press representative of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in discussing this trend stated that by 'adding Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which are sometimes counted Southern, the total white gain for the decade was 3,541,665, or 14.6 per cent, and that of the Negroes 449,346, or five per cent—a ratio very close to that in the Southern states proper.

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"'The so-called 'Black Belt' of the South is breaking up also. In 1880 there were 300 counties in the South in which negroes outnumbered whites. In 1930 there were only 189.

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PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

MAY 19 1932

Decrease In Percentage of Colored Population

POLITICIANS who undertake to capitalize the fear of Negro domination cannot get far in view of latest figures reported from the census bureau and based upon the 1930 census. These show that America's white population and this is particularly true of the South, is increasing far more rapidly than the colored population. The percentage of increase is far greater among the whites than among the colored.

From 1920 to 1930, the net increase of whites in the 13 Southern States was 3,115,400 or 14.8 per cent; increase of Negroes in the Southern States during the same period was 364,529 or 4.3 per cent. White population of the Southern States increased eight times as much in actual numbers and over three times as rapidly on a percentage basis.

Apparently, the proportion of Negro population in the South is decreasing. In 1880 the proportion of Negroes was 36 per cent. Each succeeding census showed a decrease, till in 1930 it stood at 24.7 per cent. This trend has been marked not only in the South as a whole, but also in every Southern State except West Virginia and Oklahoma, in which the proportion of Negroes still outnumber the whites, but by the narrow margin of one-fifth of one per cent. In 1900 Mississippi's population was 58.5 per cent. colored.

In South Carolina the colored population had predominated for years, but in 1920 only 51.4 per cent. of the population was Negro. According to the census of 1920, South Carolina's population now is 53.3 per cent. white. Eliminating fractions, Georgia's population is 36 per cent. colored; Louisiana, Alabama, 35; North Carolina and Florida, 29; Virginia, 26; Arkansas, 25; Tennessee, 18; Texas, 14; Kentucky, 8; Oklahoma, 7 and West Virginia, 6. In 1880 there were 300 counties in the South in which Negroes outnumbered whites. In 1930 there were only 189 such counties. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent. or less than one in ten. In the South, where the congestion is greatest, the proportion of Negroes in the total of the population was twice as great as it was in 1930. In 1790, the former year it was 19.3 per cent. or approximately one in five. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent. or less than one in ten. The colored population of the South is being decreased by the progressive diffusions of the Negro population into other sections of the country.

Population - 1932

EUFAULA, ALA.
TRIBUNE

MAY 18 1932

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PETERSBURG, VA.
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In 1790, the proportion of Negroes in the total of the country's population was twice as great as it was in 1930. In the former year it was 19.3 per cent. or approximately one in five. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent. or less than one in ten. The colored population of the South is being decreased by the progressive diffusions of the Negro population into other sections of the country.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Monday, June 20, 1932

Southern Population Trends

R. E. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has compiled some significant figures from the census report. He shows that America's white population—and particularly that of the South—is increasing much more rapidly than is that of the negroes. This applies to actual numbers as well as to percentage of gain.

During the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the total increase of white population in the thirteen Southern states was 3,115,400, or 14.8 per cent. The increase of the negroes was but 364,529 or only 4.3 per cent .Hence it appears that the white population of the South increased eight times as much in actual numbers as well as three times as rapidly on a percentage basis.

Thus the proportion of negroes in the South's total population is decreasing considerably. In 1880 the negroes constituted 36 per cent or more than a third. But every succeeding census has shown a decline. In 1930 they were only 24.7 per cent or less than one-fourth. This trend has been marked in the South as a whole, as well as in every Southern state except Oklahoma where the negro element is very small and almost stationary. In Mississippi alone do the negroes still predominate and that by the narrow margin of one-fifth of one per cent On the contrary in 1900 the negro population of Mississippi constituted 58.5 per cent of total In South Carolina the population was 51.4 per cent negro in 1920 as compared with 54.3 per cent white today. Leaving out fractions Georgia and Louisiana each have 36 per cent of negroes. Alabama 35, North Carolina and Florida 29, Virginia 26, Arkansas 25, Tennessee 18, Texas 14, Kentucky 8 and Oklahoma 7.

"Black Belt" of the South is breaking up also. In 1880 there were 300 counties in the South where negroes out numbered white. But in 1930 there were only 189.

For the country as a whole the proportion of negroes in the total also shows a decline. Today the negro element in the total is only half as large a proportion as it was in 1790. In that year it was 19.3 per cent or about one in five. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent or not quite one in ten. Of course our extraordinary growth in population—partly through foreign immigration—explains this. The negroes have increased in numbers considerably too.

So the negro population is becoming more diffused. Negroes are drifting constantly into the large northern industrial centres. Probably today New York city has more of them than any other city of the world. How long this exodus will continue remains to be seen. However it would seem probable that the negroes will remain to a large extent in the Southern rural districts.

Meanwhile the South is becoming more industrial and its white population is growing steadily. This is due both to natural increase and to the constant movement of people from the North and West to this section. We are losing homogeneity but are also becoming considerably more cosmopolitan. All of these things should hasten the rapid advancement of the South along all lines.

BLACK RACES OF WORLD DOUBLE IN A GENERATION

American
7-9-32

WASHINGTON (CNS) — The black races of the world are doubling every forty years, according to the calculations of expert statisticians based on world census figures.

Other classifications show that brown and yellow races double their population approximately every sixty years while the white racets increase less rapidly, doubling every eighty years.

FARM POPULATION GAIN WAS 648,000 IN 1931

1,472,000 Left Farms for Towns and Cities Last Year and 1,679,000 Persons Moved Fatmward.

New York Sun
7-26-32

The farm population was 31,260,000 persons on Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with 30,612,000 on Jan. 1, 1931, a gain of 648,000, according to an estimate issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture. The increase in 1931 was the largest and most significant recorded by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the ten years in which the bureau has been estimating changes in population. For seven years of this period annual decreases were reported and only during 1930 and 1931 were appreciable gains indicated.

The bureau estimates that 1,472,000 persons left farms for towns and cities last year, and that 1,679,000 persons moved farmward. The surplus of births over deaths on farms was 441,000. The gain in number of persons living on farms was 648,000. For the year 1930 it was estimated that 1,766,000 persons moved from cities to farms and 1,727,000 persons moved from farms to cities—these two movements almost balancing each other. The surplus of births over deaths was 399,000 in 1930. There was a slight decrease in the number of persons going to farms in 1931, and a considerable decrease in the number going to cities.

In the movement from cities to farms for both 1930 and 1931, and continuing into 1932, were many farmers' sons and daughters who had previously migrated to towns and cities. Many of these upon losing their city jobs have returned to the home farm, many bringing families with them. Some city families have found refuge on the farms of other relatives.

These figures do not take into account another change that has been widely heralded as a "back-to-the-farm" movement, a change that has been under way since 1930. Many city and town families are now planting subsistence gardens of one-quarter to two acres where formerly they purchased all of their foods. Some of these families have moved to abandoned farms as a means of lowering their house rents in addition to raising some of their foods. Others have obtained small plots of ground close enough to their present homes to avoid moving. Relief agencies in several cities have aided by furnishing seeds, fertilizer, some gardening equipment and the use of plots of ground. In a lesser number of cases these agencies have moved families out to houses where some cultivatable plots of ground would be more accessible.

The bureau points out that this movement is not a genuine "back-to-the-farm" movement since very few of the people are engaging in farming as a business. It is almost wholly an attempt to obtain low-cost housing and partial subsistence. And for the relief agencies, it is a means of reducing somewhat the cash cost of meeting the minimum subsistence needs of persons for whom they are caring. In addition, it gives the unemployed something to do, and for some of the children it means an opportunity to benefit by an abundance of fresh air and sunshine. It would be a mistake, however, to count all these as additional farmers.

The number of persons leaving farms exceeded the number arriving at farms in 1931 only in the New England and South Atlantic States. In each of the remaining seven geographic divisions, the movement countryward exceeded the movement cityward, this movement being most pronounced in the East North Central States, West North Central States and West South Central States.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.
DAILY MESSENGER
JUL 22 1932

Viewpoints of Other Editors

OUR FEWER OLD AND YOUNG

As the census bureau goes on bravely with its labor of piling up the statistics for 1930, it now and then digs up an interesting change in our nation. Its tabulation of the population in groups according to each year of age reveals the fact that we had in 1930 fewer very young persons, and at the same time fewer of those attaining or claiming great age, than we had in 1920.

The number of centenarians, in particular, has slumped remarkably—on the face of the figures. These credited us with 4,267 of these venerable persons in 1920; the visible supply in 1930 was reduced to 3,964.

The census bureau is not distressed by this seeming failure of Americans to live as long. It has suspected all along that many old folk just guessed they were a hundred. Even in 1930 much the greater part —2,467 of those claiming to have seen a hundred summers—were Negroes and necessarily Negroes of the old type, who had never gone to school. We may wish long life to these old mammies and daddies of another day, but we must not expect them to get much beyond guesswork in keeping track of their natal dates.

As for the smaller number of children, there is no delusion about that. We had among us 6,681,372 children under three years old in 1930, as against 6,888,970 in 1920. We were producing 32 children in 1930, for every 33 produced from a smaller population in 1920. The fall in the proportion of the foreign-born inhabitants of age for parenthood no doubt had much to do with the drop. These had been a prolific element in the population. Also increasing comfort and education bring ideas, among which, for better or for worse, comes the preference for having fewer children and giving them a better chance.

The number of children up to a year of age in 1930 was actually less than the number of persons 21 years old in that year; 2,190,791 of the former as against 2,211,032 of the latter. We may conclude from this that the number of young people coming of age yearly about 1951 will be nearer to 2,000,000 than to the 2,200,000 and over of 1930. That will mean somewhat less work for school teachers, unless the terms and lists of subjects taught are extended. It will also mean a more nearly stationary total of population—a condition that has been found in some other countries rather to conduce to steady prosperity than to impair it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Population - 1932

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 9 1932

NEGRO GROWTH.

The growth of our Negro population, after showing a steadily downward curve for several decades, turned sharply upward after 1920. That is one of the findings, as pointed out by Professor S. J. HOLMES, in the current number of Science, in the preliminary figures for the last census. They reveal, as against an increase of only 6 per cent between 1910 and 1920, an increase of 13 per cent in the next ten years. The change is all the more striking in that it occurred in the face of a great Negro migration from the fields of the South to the cities of the North. Hitherto the transplantation of the rural Southern Negro to Northern urban centres had been accompanied by a heavy mortality toll. The deaths actually exceeded the births, so that the growth of the Negro population in the North was due solely to migration. Professor HOLMES puts it vividly when he says that the black armies pouring into the North were marching to their own destruction.

If a great change has come for the better, it must be mainly a part of the improvement in living conditions experienced by the general population. Negro housing still constitutes a formidable problem and, as President HOOVER'S investigators recently reported, lags far behind conditions among white people of the same economic level; nevertheless, Negro housing too has been lifted to a higher standard. Increased earning power seems an even bigger factor, and with better housing is reflected in a falling infant mortality—the result no doubt of better food and better care, with fewer mothers away from home on full-time employment. The birth-rate has been going up, in part presumably because the large-scale migration after 1920 was more frequently a family migration than before that time, in part due to earlier marriage. The case of the Negro immigrant into the North would thus be parallel to that of the white European immigrant. In the earlier stages it meant broken families among those already married, and among the single a postponement of marriage until favorable economic status had been won.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

NEWS TIMES

MAR 1 1 1932

What They Say

Negro Growth

(New York Times)

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Times

SHREVEPORT

LOUISIANA

MAR 1 2 1932

NEGRO POPULATION GAINS

Preliminary figures made public this week reveal that during the 1920-1930 decade the negro population of the United States increased much faster than it did during the decades immediately preceding. Between 1910 and 1920 the increase was six per cent, while in the decade which followed a gain of 13 per cent was registered.

Beyond a doubt the upward trend may be attributed to improved standards of living and better health conditions. While data now available do not show the record for the various states, it is safe to presume that the negro population of the south benefited from the same influences which affected negroes in the north.

It is safe to say, too, that the southern negroes escaped many hardships which northern habitation would have inflicted upon them. Rosy pictures of colored life in northern cities are not substantiated by statistics. In the Harlem region of New York City alone, relief committees found 40,000 utterly destitute negro families in January. As for disease, the proportion of deaths due to tuberculosis for negoes and whites in New York City has increased from a ratio of three to one in 1910 to five to one in 1930.

From this we conclude that the population gains shown by the race in the 1920-1930 decade had their basis in the south, where conditions are naturally favorable. Any gains in the north are chiefly the product of immigration, aided by urban sanitation, and are made despite a terrific toll in deaths caused by the rigors of the northern climate.

SCRANTON, PA.

TIMES

MAR 1 0 1932

NEGRO GROWTH

(From the New York Times.)

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Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAY 19 1932

Black and White

IT HAS not been many years since Southern leaders seemed to look with fear upon the prospect of the numerical domination of several of the Southern States by Negroes. Recent analysis of the Federal Census record, however, seems to indicate that, for at least thirty years, the trend has been the other way.

We recently read an interesting study of these figures, prepared by Mr. R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. His conclusion is that America's white population, and particularly that of the South, "is increasing much more rapidly than that of the Negroes, both in actual numbers and in percentage of gain.

In the decade from 1920 to 1930, the whites in the thirteen Southern States showed a population increase of 3,115,400; expressed in percentage, it was 14.8 per cent increase. The Negroes, however, showed an increase of only 364,529, or 4.3 per cent. All this is to say that the Southern Whites gained eight times in actual numbers, and three times in percentage, upon the Negroes in these States.

A natural corrollary to these figures is that the proportion of Negroes to the South's population is on the wane. In 1880, Negroes made up 36 per cent of the total Southern numbers. In 1930, this had dropped to 24.7 per cent. From constituting more than a third, the Negro had reduced to a little less than a fourth of the South's total population.

True as this has been for the South as a whole, it has been reflected for all Southern States except West Virginia and Oklahoma, in both of which the Negro proportion is small and quite static. Only in Mississippi are there still more Negroes than Whites, and there the percentage is shrinking. In 1900, Mississippi was 58.5 per cent Negro. In 1930, it was 50.1 per cent.

In South Carolina, where, for decades, there was a numerical preponderance of colored folk, Negroes now make up 45.7 per cent; Georgia and Louisiana each have a Negro percentage to total population of 36; Alabama, 35; North Carolina and Florida, each 29; Virginia, 26; Arkansas, 25; Tennessee, 18; Texas, 14; Kentucky, 8; Oklahoma, 7, and West Virginia, 6. The South's "black belt" seems also to be breaking up. In 1880, Negroes outnumbered Whites in 300 counties in the South. In 1930, this was true in only 189 counties.

Wednesday, May 18, 1932

POPULATION TRENDS

According to 1930 census figures America's white population is increasing much more rapidly than that of the negro race. This is true both in actual numbers and in percentage of gain. A bulletin issued by the commission on interracial cooperation furnishes the following facts:

In the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the net increase of whites in the thirteen southern states was 3,115,400, or 14.8 per cent; that of the negroes was only 364,529, or 4.3 per cent. In other words the white population of the south increased eight times as much in actual number and more than three times as rapidly on a percentage basis.

Adding Deleware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which are sometimes counted southern, the total white gain for the decade was 3,541,665, or 14.6 per cent, and that of the negroes 449,346, or 5 per cent—a ratio very close to that in the southern states proper.

It is evident, therefore, that the proportion of negroes in the south's total population must be decreasing. This is found to be notably true. In 1880 the proportion of negroes was 36 per cent, or more than one-third. Each succeeding census showed a decrease, till in 1930 it stood at 24.7 per cent, or less than one-fourth.

This trend has been marked not only in the south as a whole, but also in every southern state except West Virginia and Okaloham, in which the proportion of negroes is quite small and almost static. Only in Mississippi do negroes still predominate, by the narrow margin of one-fifth of one per cent. In 1900 the population of that state was 58.5 per cent negro.

In South Carolina, where the population was 51.4 per cent negro in 1920, the scales have turned and the state is now 54.3 per cent white. Disregarding fractions, Georgia and Louisiana each have 36 per cent of negroes, Alabama 35, North Carolina and Florida 29, Virginia 26, Arkansas 25, Tennessee 18, Texas 14, Kentucky 8, Oklahoma 7, and West Virginia 6. The so-called "Black Belt" of the south is breaking up also. In 1880 there were 300 counties in the south in which negroes outnumbered whites. In 1930 there were only 189.

Looking at the situation throughout the country and over a period of 140 years, it is found that the proportion of negroes in the total is only half as great now as it was in 1790. In that year it was 19.3 per cent, or approximately one in five. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent, or less than one in ten. In the south, where the congestion is greatest, it is being steadily modified not only by the lower rate of increase in general, but also by the progressive diffusion of the negro population into other sections of the country.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

MAY 20 1932

The Negro in the White South

In 1790, when the first American census was taken, the proportion of negroes in the United States was 19.3 per cent of the entire population. In 1930 it was 9.7 per cent, or less than one in ten. The negro in the white South is especially declining in numbers. He is migrating northward and eastward and westward. His diffusion over the nation is shifting in some degree to the nation at large the problems which have for the past 140 years been considered exclusively Southern.

America's white population and the South's white population is increasing far more rapidly than this nation's and this section's negro population. In the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the net increase of whites in the thirteen states commonly considered Southern was 3,115,000, or 14.8 per cent; that of the negroes was only 364,000, or 4.3 per cent. The whites of the South increased eight times as much in actual numbers and more than three times as rapidly on a percentage basis.

This is a remarkable indication that the "black belt" of the South is becoming more and more a smaller area. In 1880 there were 300 counties below the Mason and Dixon line in which negroes outnumbered the whites. In 1930 there were only 189. Mississippi is today the only state in which there are more negroes than whites and even there the colored part of the population predominates by the narrow margin of one-fifth of 1 per cent, as compared with the census of 10 years ago, when the negroes made up 58.4 per cent of the state's citizens.

South Carolina had in 1920 a population 51.4 per cent negro. Today the pendulum has swung the other way. The Palmetto State's population is 54.3 per cent white. Every Southern state except West Virginia and Oklahoma has shown a marked decline in the number of negroes, and in those states the ratio is practically static. Georgia and Louisiana have a negro population of 36 per cent of their totals, Alabama has 35, North Carolina and Florida 29, Virginia 26, Arkansas 25 and on down to Tennessee's 18 and Texas' 14.

The negro population of the South is smaller in proportion with the passing of the years. The negro population of the nation as a whole is also less. That indicates that the social and economic and political problems which have afflicted this part of the country in times past may be at least partially eliminated in the future.

Population—1932

OSWEGO, N. Y.
PALLADIUM-TIMES
JUL 15 1932

OUR FEWER OLD AND YOUNG.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

As the census bureau goes on bravely with its labor of piling up the statistics for 1930, it now and then digs up an interesting change in our nation. Its tabulation of the population in groups according to each year of age reveals the fact that we had in 1930 fewer very young persons, and at the same time fewer of those attaining or claiming great age, than we had in 1920.

The number of centenarians, in particular, has slumped remarkably—on the face of the figures. These credited us with 4,267 of these venerable persons in 1920; the visible supply in 1930 was reduced to 3,964.

The census bureau is not distressed by this seeming failure of Americans to live as long. It has suspected all along that many old folk just guessed they were a hundred. Even in 1930 much the greater part—2,467 of those claiming to have seen a hundred summers—were Negroes and necessarily Negroes of the old type, who had never gone to school. We may wish long life to these old mammies and daddies of another day, but we must not expect them to get much beyond guesswork in keeping track of their natal dates.

As for the smaller number of children, there is no delusion about that. We had among us 6,681,372 children under three years old in 1930, as against 6,888,970 in 1920. We were producing 32 children in 1930, for every 38 produced from a smaller [illegible] fall in the [illegible] eign-born [illegible] parenthood [illegible] ich to do with the [illegible] the [illegible] been a prolific ele[illegible] in t[illegible] opulation. Also incr[illegible]ng co[illegible] and education brin[illegible] among which, for better [illegible], comes the preference for h[illegible]ng fewer children and giving them better chance.

The number of children up to a year of age in 1930 was actually less than the number of persons 21 years old in that year; 2,190,791 of the former as against 2,211,022 of the latter. We may conclude from this that the number of young people coming of age yearly about 1951 will be nearer to 2,000,000 than to the 2,200,000 and over of 1930. That will mean somewhat less work for school teachers, unless the terms and lists of subjects taught are extended. It will also mean a more nearly stationary total of population—a condition that has been found in some other countries rather to conduce to steady prosperity than to impair it.

98,620 NEGRO FOREIGN BORN IN U.S. NOW

The American
8-13-32
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON. — (CNS) — The foreign-born Negro population of the United States, according to the Census returns for the Fifteenth Census, numbered 98,620 April 1, 1930, an increase from 73,803 in 1920.

Tabulation of the year of immigration of this element of the population is shown to have been greatest in the period from 1901 to 1910, when 26.9 per cent of it entered the country. In 1900 or earlier 31.2 had arrived from foreign shoes; and from 1911 to 1919 the percentage was shown at 17.9; while in the past decade from 1920 to 1930, 19.9 per cent immigrated; with the year of immigration of the remaining 4.1 per cent stated as unknown.

Of the total 98,620 in 1930, 5,826 were born in Canada and Newfoundland, an increase during the decade from 5,657. The Europeans in the total increased from 3,996 in 1920 to 4,632 in 1930. Asiatics increased from 27 to 44, during the decade; 1 from China, 29 from India and 14 from other parts of Asia, making up the total.

The nativity and country of birth of the others for 1930 and 1920 are shown in the following table:

	1930	1920
Cuba	2,362	1,934
Other West Indies	72,138	50,488
Mexico	915	3,123
Central America	2,662	816
South America	3,191	1,666
All other	6,850	6,096
Africa	986	556
Australia	81	107
Azores	177	206
Other Atlantic Islands	5,411	5,143
Pacific Islands	96	40
Not specified or born at sea.	99	44

Color and Nativity

In the population of the United States returned on April 1, 1930, there were 108,864,207 white persons, 11,891,143 Negroes, 1,422,533 Mexicans, 332,397 Indians, 74,954 Chinese, 138,834 Japanese, and 45,208 Filipinos. Of the white population, 13,366,407 or 12.3 per cent, were foreign born; of the Negroes, 98,620, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent; of the Mexicans, 616,998, or 43-4 per cent; of the Indians, 3,552, or 1.1 per cent; of the Chinese, 44,086, or 58.8 per cent; of the Japanese, 70,447, or 50.8 per cent; and of the Filipinos, 182, or four-tenths of one per cent.

Thus while the number of foreign-born Negres in the United States increased from 73,803 in 1920 to 98,620 in 1930, the percentage of foreign-born in the Negro population remained very low.

NEGRO DOCTORS IN U. S. NUMBER 3,805 IN CENSUS

Argus 8-19-32
St. Louis Mo.

District Of Columbia Has Largest Percentage And Illinois The Largest Number.

MISSOURI AMONG LEADERS

Nine States Have No Colored Medical Men. Idaho Has But One And Others Vary.

WASHINGTON — (CNS) There were 3,805 Negro physicians in continental United States—92 of them women, on April 1, 1930, according to the 15th Census tabulation of all gainful workers, ten years of age and over, in the United States recently completed by the Census Bureau.

These figures are greater by 566 than the statistical tabulation given out by Dr. Julian Lewis of the staff of the Provident Hospital in Chicago and published in detail by States in the Provident News Bulletin in February 1932. Dr. Lewis' statement that there were but 3,239 colored physicians in the United States caused many to doubt the correctness of his statement as the census figures for 1920, were 3,495 or 256 more than his total for 1932.

States Leading

Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas are the States having the greatest number of physicians, while the District of Columbia with 191, has almost as many as the entire State of Michigan.

The report shows that there are 9 States in which there are no colored physicians. These States are Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. While the total 3,805 is the official figure announced for the United States, the separate figures for the States of New Jersey, New York, New York, and Ohio have not been published and are missing in the following table.

The following comparative table by States shows the tabulation as presented by figures for 1930 as announced by the Census Bureau:

	Physicians	Negro Pop
U. S.	3805	11,891,143
Alabama	114	944,834
Arizona	10	10,749
Arkansas	102	478,463
California	67	81,048
Colorado	9	11,828
Connecticut	14	29,355
Delaware	14	32,523
D. C.	191	132,068
Florida	96	431,828
Georgia	190	1,071,125
Idaho	1	688
Illinois	333	328,972
Indiana	80	111,982
Iowa	8	17,380
Kansas	42	66,344
Kentucky	128	226,040
Louisiana	107	776,326
Maine	——	1,096
Maryland	82	276,379
Massachusetts	47	52,365
Michigan	100	169,453
Minnesota	5	9,445
Mississippi	69	1,009,718
Missouri	196	223,840
Montana	——	1,256
Nebraska	11	13,752
Nevada	——	516
New Hampshire	——	790
New Jersey	????	208,828
New Mexico	3	2,850
New York	????	412,814
N. Carolina	163	918,647
N. Dakota	——	377
Ohio	????	309,304
Oklahoma	103	172,198
Oregon	1	2,234
Pennsylvania	206	431,257
Rhode Island	4	9,913
S. Carolina	64	793,681
S. Dakota	——	646
Tennessee	285	477,646
Texas	205	854,964
Utah	——	1,108
Vermont	——	568
Virginia	163	650,165
Washington	3	6,840
W. Virginia	65	114,893
Wisconsin	7	10,739
Wyoming	——	1,250

Population of World is Now Two Billion

PARIS.—According to a report prepared by leading experts for the League of Nations on the population of the world, the population of Africa for 1930 was only 142,000,000, being a decrease of 2,000,000 for 1930.

Asia contains more than half the world's inhabitants—1,103,000,000—the total for the world being 2,010,000,000. North and South America together have 252,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000. This number is less than a half that of Europe, the population for that continent, or rather peninsula of Asia, being 506,000,000, an increase of 8,000,000 over 1930.

In spite of the urgings of Mussolini to the Italian mothers there has been a decrease of 400,000 population in Italy for 1931, the total being 41,000,000. Russia, with 127,000,000, gained 3,000,000 in one year, while Great Britain (46,000,000) and Germany (64,000,000) showed no increase.

Negro Population

A study of Recent Trends in Race Relations, issued by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, reveals interesting figures associated with the Negro population of the country.

The 1930 census showed a Negro population for the country as a whole of 11,981,143, of whom 9,361,577 were in sixteen Southern states, including Maryland and Delaware, and the District of Columbia and 2,409,219 in other parts of the country. The gain in Negro population in the North in the decade from 1920 to 1930 was 1,063,000, or 63 per cent, and 349 for the South, or about five per cent.

The Negro has been going to the city, along with his white friend of the country. The number of Negro city dwellers increased 1,600,000 and the rural population decreased 206,000. There were big gains in the Negro population in Southern cities, but the Northern cities made much greater gains. The five cities with the largest Negro population are all in the North: New York, with 327,000 Chicago with 234,000; Philadelphia with 219,000; Baltimore with 142,000, and Washington with 132,000. New Orleans has 129,000 Birmingham 99,000 and Atlanta 90,000.

The percentage of Negro population with relation to the whole population was 9.7. That percentage has steadily declined in all the decades except two since 1790. In the South the proportion is 24.7 per cent against 26.9 in 1920 and 36 per cent in 1880. The percentage changes are due, undoubtedly, to the higher mortality and the poorer living condition of the Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

OCT 2 1932

NEGRO POPULATION HAILED AS ASSET

219,599 in City Spend $75,000,000 Yearly, Tabulation Discloses

SAVINGS REACH $46,000,000

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

What is said to be the largest single group of Negroes anywhere in the United States is to be found in Philadelphia, and within less than a two hours' motor trip from City Hall. In the city proper, the 1930 census registers 219,599, while scattered throughout the suburbs and sections of adjacent counties are to be found 200,000 more.

The existence of so large a number of any people in the midst of a majority group from which they could, in any way be distinguished, would of necessity give rise to certain questions; not only on the part of the larger group, but on the part of the minority group as well. Foremost among these questions, perhaps, would be whether this group is making definite contributions to the progress of the whole, or if it stands boldly out as a liability.

Donald Wyatt, Industrial Research Secretary for the Armstrong Association, points out that this population is divided into 50,997 families, 7829 of which own their homes, which are valued at approximately $30,000,000. The remaining number of traceable families pay upward of $12,000,000 annually in rents for city-taxed property.

Savings Total $46,000,000

This same group contributes to the business of our city more than $210,000 daily for food, clothing and necessities, while a still untabulated amount is spent for automobile upkeep, recreation and amusement. Despite this outlay of more than $75,000,000 annually, a tabulation made just before the depression showed that Philadelphia Negroes had approximately $25,000,000 in Philadelphia banks; $5,000,000 in building and loan associations, and more than $16,000,000 worth of insurance.

From the 50,997 homes there go to public, private and parochial schools more than 37,000 children yearly. Other figures indicate an appreciable number of these complete their college and professional training, listing 225 medical doctors; 110 dentists; forty druggists, owning twenty-two drug stores; 302 teachers, 144 preachers, 114 social workers, ninety-three undertakers and thirty-one practicing lawyers.

Behind this professional group are seventy real estate brokers, more than a thousand heads of small business concerns, 14,960 skilled workmen, approximately 900 postal employes and more than 400 political appointees, the latter group including one Assistant United States District Attorney, one Assistant District Attorney, a Deputy Coroner and an assistant to the Auditor General.

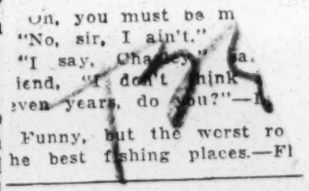
Contribute to Arts

Two Representatives guard Negro interests at Harrisburg in the General Assembly, while in Philadelphia one magistrate, 222 first-grade patrolmen, eight detectives and one police surgeon, together with probation officers and holders of other minor positions, share in the City Government.

Most of the foregoing figures would seem to indicate the Philadelphia Negro has been given wholly to material things, but there have been contributions in art, the sciences and literature as well. Henry Ossawa Tanner, one of the noted Paris painters, is a former Philadelphian; Arthur Huff Fauset, Leslie Pinckney Hill have contributed books, while W. B. Purvis and Granville T. Woods have come forth with electrital inventions that are now in use.

Of the inventors, Woods, who also lived in Cincinnati, was employed for twenty years in the Thomas Edison plant at a salary of $10,000 yearly. Records in the Patent Office at Washington show that from 1885 to the time of his recent death he had patented twenty-five electrical inventions.

Charlotte N[illegible] Observer
Tuesday, October 18, 1932



Oh, you must be m
"No, sir, I ain't."
"I say, Cha[illegible]," sa
iend, "I don't think
even years, do you?"—F

Funny, but the worst ro
he best fishing places.—Fl

THE SHIFT IN NEGRO POPULATION.

The Commission on Inter-Racial Co-Operation, organized several years ago, with headquarters in Atlanta, makes report of encouraging progress in the South, with the negro faring well in education, health and increase of life span, losing ground only in the field of occupation. This loss is accountable chiefly as a result of general economic conditions which have sharpened the competition for jobs. The negro, constituting the marginal industrial group, has been, apparently the greater sufferer, with group competition along racial lines added to personal competition. The report claims that the negro has been immune from the wiles of the Communists, the industrious Communist propaganda among them having had but little effect. This conservative attitude on part of the negroes is regarded as "distinctly encouraging." Many Southern communities have included the negro population in the Community Chests and their chances in the courts are steadily improving. Reference is made to the decrease in lynchings and that might be attributed to the better behavior of the negroes as a class.

One development The Observer regards as rather surprising is the extent of recent Northern and Western movement of negro population during the past 10 years. The increase of negro population in the North was three times as great as in the South and in percentage 12 times as great, the respective gains being 1,063,000 North, or 63 per cent, and 349,000 South, or five per cent. More surprising has been the rapid urbanization of negroes during the last ten years. This is indicated by an increase of 1,600,000 in the number of negro city dwellers and a net decrease of 206,000 in the rural population. As a result of this movement the negro populations of the larger Southern cities increased rapidly during the decade —30 per cent in New Orleans, 40 per cent in Birmingham, and 50 per cent in Atlanta.

It is in the great centers North, however, that the concentration has been most rapid, with New York and Chicago each showing a ten-year gain considerably in excess of 100 per cent.

So it has come to pass that of the five cities with the largest negro population, "not one is south of the Potomac River." In order, they are: New York with 327,000, Chicago with 234,000, Philadelphia with 219,000, Baltimore with 142,000, and Washington with 132,000. New Orleans leads in the South with 129,000, and is followed by Birmingham with 99,000 and Atlanta with 90,000. The report sagely remarks that "it is not difficult to see both good and ill in this pronounced urban trend. As to the net effect one can only speculate."

Population - 1932

Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.
Friday
Dec. 8. 1932

The Missionary Opportunities In Georgia As Shown By Population Statistics of Foreigners, Indians and Negroes

By J. B. LAWRENCE

The total population of the State of Georgia on April 1, 1930, as given by the United States Census Bureau, was 2,908,506. There were in the State 1,836,974 White persons, and 1,071,125 Negroes, with 407 of other color, such as Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

The White population included 1,792,499 native born Americans, and 44,475 foreigners. There were 47 Mexicans, 43 Indians, 253 Chinese, 32 Japanese, 29 Philipinoes, 2 Hindus and 1 Hawaiian.

There are fifteen cities of 10,000 population and more. These fifteen cities have a total population of 665,709. Out of the 44,475 foreigners in the State, 30,936 are in these fifteen cities. Of the 1,071,125 Negroes in the State, 244,711 are in these fifteen cities.

There are four cities of 50,000 population and over: Macon, with 53,829 population, has 29,199 native White, 1,465 foreigners, and 23,138 Negroes. Augusta, with 60,342 population, has 33,310 native White 2,687 foreigners, and 24,190 Negroes Savannah, with 85,024 population has 37,618 native White 8,723 foreigners, and 38,896 Negroes. Atlanta, with 270,366 population, has 166,513 native White, 13,734 foreigners and 90,075 Negroes.

Georgia has 44,475 foreigners found principally in her four largest cities. A city mission program of the right proportions would bring the Gospel to these foreigners. We should not overlook them. They have come from their fatherland to make their home in our midst and are religiously our charge. No mission program is complete that does not include the foreigners in our homeland as well as the foreigner in in his own homeland.

But there is our brother in black. In the state there are 1,071,125 Negroes. Surely Southern Baptists should be doing very much more than they are doing for their brother in black.

Heretofore the Negro has not needed our help so much, but he is needing it now. Every sort of ism is making its appeal to him. There are three Negro Mohammedan Mosques in Chicago, and three in Detroit. Three years ago Mohammedan Negroes held a Convention in Chicago. There were representatives from fourteen states and more than 3,000 delegates present.

The Catholics are also making their bid for the Negro. In 1927 the Catholics claimed 47,499 members among the Negroes. Now they claim over 300,000 members. They have 138 parish schools for Negroes, with over 30,000 enrolled. They have two seminaries with over 200 Negro priests and about 1,000 sisters of charity.

But the most deadly foe of all is Communism. From Russia, with its Atheism and its social creed of equality, there is coming a deadly poison to seep into the thinking of the race. There must be understanding between the White and Colored races in the South, or else we are headed for untold trouble. There is only one place we can meet for mutual understanding and that place is at the foot of the Cross of Christ.

The only solution to all of our problems is a closer walk with God. The evangelization of the homeland is the hope of the world's evangelization, but it is more, it is the only hope of our own peace and prosperity.

The task of the Home Mission Board is the evangelization of the homeland. Its objective is to transfuse all the life-forces in the homeland with the spiritual potencies of the Kingdom of God. The forces at work in our midst are mighty and sinister. There is the modern world spirit, the passion for possession, the revolt against tradition, the throwing off of the restraint of authority, crass materialism, Atheistic Communism, racial antagonisms, and the casts of labor and capital. In this field of cross currents and adverse elements the Home Mission Board is laboring to bring out of chaos, cosmos.

DR. J. B. LAWRENCE
Secretary Home Mission Board

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD

DEC 17 1932

NO RACE SUICIDE YET
(Louisville Courie-Journal)

There was a time, not long since, when concern was expressed over "race suicide," because it was apprehended that the native white stock was declining in comparison with the fecundity of immigrants. Analysis of the 1930 census greatly minimizes this possibility. The medium size family in the United States is 3.40 persons, 3.26 in cities, 4.2 in the country. It varies only fractionally for native whites, Negroes and foreign-born whites. Two-person families comprise 23 percent of the population and three-person families nearly 21 percent. The difference here is slightly more pronounced; 24 percent of the native whites living in two-person families and 22 percent in families of three. The foreign-born percentages for such small families are, respectively, 19.6 and 18.5 percent. They run to a higher percent of larger families; but there are only 3,155,071 families of more than three persons among the foreign-born, and 9,885,338 families of native whites. Negroes have both a larger percentage of single individuals and two-person families than the whites, 38.5 percent of them having fewer than three to a household.

Population—1932

BANNER
CAMBRIDGE, MD.

JAN 1 9 1932

Maryland

STATISTICS ON POPULATION

Statistics have recently been compiled by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Maryland State Department of Heath, comparing the population rates of the various counties and cities for 1931 with rates for 1932. Statements are made as to the counties and cities which decreased in population between 1920 and 1930.

For Dorchester County, we note that the population decreased in the decade which elapsed between the two federal censuses and that no change is apparent between 1931 and 1932. The population for the county is 20,813, of which 13,081 are white and 7,932 are colored. For Cambridge the population for 1931 was 8,675 as compared with 8,780 for 1932. There has been no decrease since 1920.

Perhaps this would be an opportune time to cite a few statistics on the population of the entire Eastern Shore as compared with the State as a whole.

The entire total population for the Shore is 193,658, of which 140,624, are native born white, 50,434 negroes and 2,600 foreign born whites. According to these figures, 73.2 per cent of the total population are native born whites, 25.5 per cent negroes ,and 1.3 per cent foreign born. These rates differ somewhat from the entire state, as of the entire state population with its 1,631,526 inhabitants, 77.2 percent are native born whites, 5.8 per cent are foreign born, and 16.9 per cent are negroes. There are then, as a mean average, throughout the State, approximately four times as many foreign born citizens as there are on the Eastern Shore, while the negro population of this section is much larger than the average for the state. The figures for Dorchester county, are 69.7 per cent native whites, 1.1 per cent foreign born, and 29.2 per cent negroes.

An interesting comparison may be made between the statistics on Education and literacy in the state, and the statistics on the composition of the population. The four counties which have the smallest percentages of illiteracy are Allegany, Washington with Frederick and Baltimore counties having the same per cent. The four which have the highest percentage of illiteracy are Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Worcester. The average for the entire state is 3.8 per cent (persons over 10 years of age), while the rate for the Eastern Shore is approximately 7 per cent. For Dorchester county the rate is somewhat higher than the average for the nine counties on this side of the Bay, it being 7.6 per cent.

From these statistics a great many conclusions, can be made, and a number of inferences drawn. There would seem to be a rather high correlation between the rate of illiteracy and the negro population of the various counties. Although no computation has been made, those counties which have the highest percentage of illiteracy are likewise those counties which have large negro populations. Similarly, those counties, Allegany and Washington, which have the lowest rate of illiteracy, are among the three counties which have the smallest negro population. Education of the negro race has been a comparatively recent thing, in Maryland and it is only to be expected that the rate of illiteracy will be higher in a group of people the educational advantages of which have been limited, than a group which has received such advantages over a longer period of time. If this were not true, there would be little point in the country spending millions of dollars in education. Every effort must be exerted not only in Dorchester County, but through the state of Maryland and the entire South, for better educational opportunities for the colored race. This we can conclude from educational statistics.

A second conclusion may likewise be drawn from the figures which have been quoetd. Mr. Henry L. Mencken, a short while ago, cast a great many asperisons on the Eastern Shore Culture. In a community, with such a low percentage of foreign born inhabitants, it is natural that the cultural heriatge is somewhat limited. We use the word "culture," not in its popular sense which refers to education, learning, and refinement, but in its technical and comprehensive sense, which includes, not only the education of a people but also their habits, their customs and traditions which have been handed down throughout the generations. In saying that we of the Eastern Shore have a limited culture, it means, that "cultures" of other countries, races and people, have not been widely diffused and spread in this section. It is largely made up of the same traits as were brought over from England by the colonist before the Revolution of 1776, which have been added to and subtracted from by changes which have taken place almost wholly within the group, rather than from without. In this respect we may expect the culture of the Eastern Shore, to differ from the culture of some region, such as Baltimore City, which is more or less a synthesis or fusion of the cultural traits of many sections of this country and of many foreign countries. A like contrast may be made between the culture traits of descendants of the Maya Indians which migrated from Yucatan to the Mississippi basin, with the Plains Culture, which was used to designate the fusion of culture traits of several Indian tribes, which settled in the Plains region.

Population-1932

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
MAR 11 1932

OUR NEGRO DISTRIBUTION.

The statement some days ago by R. S. Cobb, former executive secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, that the Negro population of Missouri has shown an appreciable drift toward rural life is contrary to general understanding, which has been conscious only of the large increase in Negro population as the increase has contributed to the cities. On the basis of census figures, with which the former secretary's survey was concerned and which support his contention, 13.2 per cent of the total Negro population of Missouri was classified as "rural-farm" in 1930, compared to 11.2 per cent of the total thus classified ten years earlier. On the other hand, members of the race classified as "rural-nonfarm" declined in numbers from 1920 to 1930 and the percentage of Negroes in urban centers was enlarged from 75.2 of the total Negro population to 75.9. Over a greater period, from 1910 to 1930, the trend toward urban life was quite distinct, approximately one-third of all Negroes being classed as rural in 1910 and slightly less than one-fourth being accounted as rural—either actually on farms or as "rural-nonfarm" citizens, a classification that may or may not imply interest in agricultural pursuits, living as they do on farms within the limits of incorporated towns or cities.

There is no doubt, however, that the per cent of Negroes to total population has grown rapidly in the last ten years, passing from 4.8 per cent of the total population in 1910 to 5.2 in 1920 and 6.2 in 1930. But the distribution of this new population is another thing. St. Louis, for example, grew in Negro population from 69,854 ten years ago to 93,580 in the last census tabulation, members of the race constituting 9 and 11.4 per cent of the total populations, respectively. Kansas City, Sedalia, Moberly, Webster Groves and Maplewood among cities of 10,000 population and over gained in percentages of Negro residents, while Columbia, Jefferson City, Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Independence, St. Charles, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin and University City declined.

As for counties where Negroes constitute 10 per cent or more of total populations, Pemiscot, Mississippi and New Madrid gained most importantly, due, it is likely, to the influence of cotton, and Boone, Cooper, Howard and Pike declined, with lesser disturbance to ratios. St. Louis County, while about doubling its Negro population, declined in ratio from 4.7 to 4.6 per cent of the total population. Nine counties in South Missouri are without Negro population and two north of the Missouri River are in the same category. They are: Dent, Douglas, Hickory, McDonald, Oregon, Ripley, Schuyler, Shannon, Stone, Texas and Worth, while Cedar and Reynolds have but one Negro resident each.

What has happened to the placement of Negro population in the two years of depression since the census count, of course, cannot be described accurately, but it is likely that more of them have turned to the land.

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN
MAR 14 1932

Our Negro Distribution

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The statement some days ago by R. S. Cobb, former executive secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, that the Negro population of Missouri has shown an appreciable drift toward rural life is contrary to general understanding, which has been conscious only of the large increase in Negro population as the increase has contributed to the cities. On the basis of census figures, with which the former secretary's survey was concerned and which support his contention, 13.2 per cent of he total Negro population of Missouri was classified as "rural-farm" in 1930, compared to 11.2 per cent of the total thus classified ten years earlier. On the other hand, members of the race classified as "rural-nonfarm" declined in numbers from 1920 to 1930 and the percentage of Negroes in urban centers was enlarged from 75.2 of the total Negro population to 75.9. Over a greater period, from 1910 to 1930, the trend toward urban life was quite distinct, approximately one-third of all Negroes being classed as rural in 1910 and slightly less than one-fourth being accounted as rural—either actually on farms or as "rural-nonfarm" citizens, a classification that may or may not imply interest in agricultural pursuits, living as they do on farms within the limits of incorporated towns or cities.

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Population - 1932

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

MAY 1 7 1932

State School Progress

North Carolina's population is largely rural, 74.5 per cent., and of the total 28.98 per cent. is colored. In this State 1.5 adults have the responsibility of providing one child of school age with educational opportunities, whereas the average number of adults per child of school age for the nation is 2.31. The average per capita wealth in this State is $1,737, whereas for the United States as a whole it is $2,977.

"Considering these handicaps, if they can be considered such, this State continues to make progress," says *State School Facts*. "From every $132.29 of wealth, $1 is given to education. This compares with $152.28 of wealth for every $1 spent for public education in the Nation. It indicates that North Carolina is making a creditable effort to provide educational facilities for its children. But, as the facts presented show, it does not mean that this State has arrived at a point where it can afford to halt its educational program. On the other hand, North Carolina should continue to grow educationally by providing an equal opportunity to every boy and girl within its borders."

In per cent. of school population attending school daily the State has advanced from 48.02 in 1910 to 65.42 in 1930. In average days attended by each child of school age the State has advanced from 24.50 in 1910 to 50.38 in 1930. In 1910 the average number of days the schools were kept open was 50.95 while in 1930 it was 77. In 1910 the percentage of high school attendance to the total attendance was 7.7 while in 1930 it was 36.93. The average expenditure per child attending school in 1910 was $9.86 while in 1930 it was $36.12. Other comparisons are equally favorable in showing how the State's schools have developed in twenty years.

Population - 1932

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

STATE

MAY 15 1932

Whites and Negroes.

South Carolina in 1930 is relatively in the same condition as it was in 1790 in the proportion between the Whites and Negroes.

In 1790 the total population of South Carolina was 249,073, of which 140,178 were whites and 108,895 were Negroes, the latter being 43.7 per cent of the whole.

In 1930 the total population of the state was 1,738,765, of which 944,040 were whites and 793,681 were Negroes, or 45.6 per cent of the whole.

From 1790 the Negro population gradually increased in proportion to the whites until 1880 when the high tide proportionately was reached. Beginning with 1790 when the Negro percentage was 43.7, it was 55.6 in 1830, 56.4 in 1840, 58.5 in 1860, 58.9 in 1870, 60.7 in 1880, 59.8 in 1890 and 45.6 in 1930.

In 1930 for the first time since 1820, one hundred and ten years, the white population exceeded the Negroes. In 1820 for the first time in the history of the state the Negro population exceeded the whites. The census for 1830 shows 237,440 whites and 265,301 Negroes. Ten years before, 1810, the figures were 214,196 whites and 200,919 Negroes.

But from 1820 to 1920 the Negroes were in the majority, reaching their greatest strength proportionately in 1880. Their decline proportionately began with that census. Numerically the Negroes reached their greatest strength in 1920 when they numbered 864,719 out of a total of 1,683,724. But the whites had increased more rapidly than the Negroes from 1880 and in 1920 while the Negroes were in the majority the whites numbered 818,538 against 864,719 Negroes. From 1920 to 1930 the Negroes lost not only proportionately but actually in numbers, the decrease being from 864,719 in 1920 to 793,681 in 1930, when the proportion was 45.6 per cent for the Negroes.

The whites have actually increased as shown by each census from 1790 to 1930, beginning with 140,178 in 1790 and reaching 944,040 in 1930.

The presence of "other races" which means Indians, Japanese, Chinese and possibly other designations began in 1860 when 88 of "other races" is noted. These had increased to 1,044 in 1930, the number having more than doubled in the ten years from 1920 when there were 467.

In the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the whites increased actually 125,502 and the Negroes decreased 71,038.

As far as is observable the migration of Negroes has almost ceased, but even in the depressed times there is a slow movement out of the state, it is believed; but whether this is greater than the increase from births, only the next census will reveal.

Whites and Negroes.

Columbia, S. C. State

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Sunday, May 15, 1932

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Vermont

Population - 1932

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 1 01932

NEGROES IN VERMONT.

LESS than two-tenths of 1 per cent of Vermont's population is made up of Negroes, according to 1930 census returns. There are only 568 Negroes in a total population of 359,-611. Native whites numbered 315,904, or 87.8 per cent, and foreign-born whites 43,061, or 12 per cent of the total.